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Vulcan Advocate

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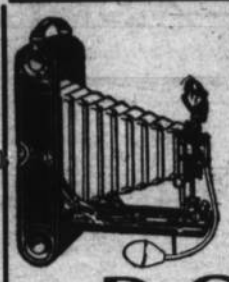

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Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Tanks

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WHEAT $1.50

Per bushel. Lots of moisture, crops assured. Good, first class wheat land at prices ranging from $11 to $25 per acre on any kind of terms you want. 30 bushels to the acre. Will let you figure whether you let your money lie in the bank at 3 per cent or put it where you can double it. INVESTMENT. Never again in the history of this district will you be able to buy at the price and terms you can now. See us and be convinced.

Don't forget to insure your crops, mares in foal, valuable horses, buildings etc., and above all, your life.

...MILTON F. EARP...

VULCAN - - - - - - ALBERTA

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRCALDY.

All work promptly executed.

Plow Shares, $2.25 for 12 inch, $2.50 for 14 inch, $2.75 for 16 inch, $3.00 for 18 inch.

LADIES DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER

I am open to do all kinds of ladies sewing by the day.

Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block

MISS MABEL COLWELL

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

CATERING

F. SMART - - - VULCAN

Mr. H. England was a visitor to Claresholm for the holidays.

Statement : of : Hail : Insurance : Business

Written By Joint Stock Companies—Season of 1914

From Reports Filed With the Superintendent of Insurance of the Province of Alberta.

	Policies Issued	Total Acreage Insured	Total Amt. Insured	Total Premiums	Total Losses
Canada Security	858	103,183	647,141	56,428.13	20,071.97
Canadian Indemnity	103	11,472	79,586	7,821.48	686.00
British Crown Assurance	461	54,231	345,712	29,922.10	9,360.54
Northwestern National	278	19,602	111,054	18,630.81	11,336.22
Excess Insurance Company	104	11,186	71,606	6,777.38	2,170.20
British America	172	18,991	130,802	9,642.20	4,645.46
Canada Hail	620	65,891	300,066	28,806.01	14,858.03
Great Northern Insurance Co.	490	50,680	313,313	26,885.81	16,607.06
Home Insurance Co. of New York (incl. Winnipeg & Nova Scotia)				19,014.46	13,784.98

We are agents for the three leading companies:

THE CANADA SECURITY
BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE
CANADA HAIL

Notes and Cash, 25% discount if notes paid by August 1

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN ...AGENTS... ALBERTA

The New Brand Act

requires the re-registration of all the Brands in the Province. All persons who registered Brands before December 31st, 1906, will require to have the same re-registered during the present year, Notices are being sent out, but because of changes of address they may not reach some owners of Brands, and all such are requested to communicate with the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat at once, giving a description of their Brands and their present address, when full information will be sent them with respect to renewal of the same.

H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture
Province of Alberta.

P. GILLESPIE

TAILOR, COSTUMIER

Agent for
EMPIRE DYE WORKS,
Calgary
The best equipped dye and hat works in Western Canada.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

Shoe Repairs

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed.

Shop Opposite the Depot.

W. F. BRADIN

Vulcan, Alberta.

Married vs. Single

"Come and root for the poor married men" ran the words at the foot of the announcement regarding the baseball match on Thursday evening last, when the married men met in an encounter with the single men, but events showed that it was not needed at all. The married men from the commencement, put it over the single fellows to such an extent that the latter had a look in, despite the efforts of the star pitcher Jud Dean, who was mercilessly slogged to all quarters of the compass.

The married men batted first and succeeded in getting two runs, to which the single men replied with one. The second innings found the married men in great shape, for they carried their score to ten; the response from the singles being nothing. In the fourth the married men applied another 5 to the agony of their opponents, who meekly responded with one. The fourth saw a little change for whereas the married men only made two runs, the singles added five bringing their score to seven. The last two innings saw two for each side added, leaving the final score for a six-inning game at 19 to 9 in favor of the married men.

Comment on individual play is unnecessary. All players strained to excell, and the vigourous hitter Nelson, went so far as to break a bat, so fiercely did he swipe at the ball as it left the hand of pitcher Dean. Galbraith, when on first base, exhibited what was presumably a trained mitt, as he sent it after the ball when he failed to catch; the mitt failed to recover the ball however.

The umpire, an out of town man, saw from the beginning that the married men were going to have it all their own way, and his judgment on the single fellows was frequently lenient.

The teams were:

Married: Nelson 2 b., Hudson 3 b., Spooner 1 b., Flood c.f., M. Lebow p., Torgeson c., Mitchell r.f , Steeves s.t., Jones l.f.

Single: Shaw 2 b., Jarrett 3 b., Galbraith 1 b., Ferguson c.f., Dean p., Charters c., Hanna r.f., Robson l.f.

Great Wealth of Province of Alberta

The Income Derived from Agriculture Last Year Amounted to 28 Millions, according to Official Report of the Provincial Government

It seems a long call from 1914, but it is not so very long and it has only been long enough to gather the complete information as to what the rich province of Alberta produced in 1914 and to estimate as absolutely near reliability as possible what the farmers "put down in their jeans" as a result of the year's work. The figures are surprising. Alberta last year is supposed to have suffered with other states and provinces in that a large area was drouth stricken. The average man would naturally say in any offhand guess that the total production was under rather than above previous years' records, but the guess would be wrong. The efficient publicity branch of the Alberta department of public works has completed the report on 1914 production and receipts and there is every cause for a lusty cheer. Not only was there a largely increased production in almost every line, but the financial reward showed an increase of over $28,000,000. But the figures speak for themselves. Here they are:

YIELD AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1914

	Acreage	Bushels	Acre Yield	Price	Revenue
S. Wheat	989,561	15,102,083	15.26	$ 1.35	$20,387,812.00
W. Wheat	49,930	837,204	16.77	1.35	1,130,225.00
Oats	1,147,382	34,397,117	30.15	.50	17,198,558.00
Barley	340,992	7,847,640	23.01	.55	4,316,202.00
Flax	41,656	207,115	4.97	1.50	310,672.00
Rye	14,623	261,843	17.90	.75	196,392.00
Speltz	2,025	42,707	21.09	.75	32,030.00
Hay	100,000	200,000 tons	2 tons	12.50	2,500,000.00
Potatoes	40,000	4,000,000	100.00	.75	3,000,000.00
Turnips	15,000	3,000,000	200.00	.25	750,000.00
Carrots	1,800	360,000	200.00	.50	180,000.00
Mangolds	3,200	640,000	200.00	.50	320,800.00
Animals slaughtered and sold					20,000,000.00
Butter and cheese					1,500,000.00
Milk sold other than for butter and cheese					3,000,000.00
Wool clip, 1,300,000 lbs					100,000.00
Fish					195,000.00
Game and Furs					600,000.00
Horticultural products					150,000 00
Poultry and products					2,650,000.00
				Total	$78,516,819.00
				1913	58,098,084.00
				Increase	20,418,807.00
LIVE STOCK					
Horses		609,125	$100.00		$60,912,600.00
Swine		750,789	10.00		7,507,890.00
Sheep		501,188	5.00		2,505,940.00
Dairy Cows		192,903	50.00		9,645,150.00
Other Cows		165,035	40.00		6,601,400.00
Beef Cattle		190,923	50.00		8,546,150.00
Other Cattle		533,020	25.00		13,325,500.00
				Total	$110,044,630.00
				1913	102,281,785.00
				Increase	7,762,843.00
				Increase	20,418,807.00
				TOTAL INCREASE	$28,181,652.00

Private G. Burrows Killed

People in Vulcan will be saddened to learn of the death at the front, of George William Burrows, who succumbed to wounds, his name appearing in the casualty list for May 25th.

Mr. Burrows enlisted in the Princess Patricias at the outbreak of the war and was among the first Canadians to go to the front. Since his departure he has written a few letters to people in this district and the part of a letter from him published in last week's Advocate assumes a melancholy interest since we know that the writer of it has laid down his life for the honor of his country and the glory of freedom and right.

Mr. Burrows was an Englishman his home being in Norwich, Norfolk, England. He was 23 years of age and had been resident in Vulcan about seven months, carrying on his trade as a shoemaker, when he went to Calgary to join the colors. During his stay in Vulcan, Mr. Burrows was an active supporter of the local football team, and took a great interest in the athletic ventures of Vulcan.

His death at the front brings to us all a greater sense of the nearness of the struggle that is waging on our behalf on the battlefields of Europe, and although we mourn his untimely end, we take pride in the fact that one of our townsmen so nobly laid down his life, in company with other gallant members of the Canadian regiments, for the freedom of the Empire and in vindication of all she stands for.

Fire Brigade Organized

The fire chief has organized his new fire brigade, and everything is in working order. The two engines are to be equipped with two teams each for the manipulation of the hose and the gas, with four men on the engine besides. The brigades are as follows:

Engine No. 1. Gas man, T. B. Lebow; hose men, C. Hall; M. H. Kahler, W. J. Morton, P. H. Irving and G. M. Whicher. 2nd gas man, A. H. Charters; 2nd hose man, A. J. Flood.

Engine No. 2. Gas man, G. Pettman; hose men, R. L. Elves; W. E. Butchart, F. A. Elves, W. F. Bradin, C. H. Nelson. 2nd gas man, R. Glover, 2nd hose man, J. Wolfe. Tank men, F. Kaiser, L. Earp.

There are twenty-five men on the bucket brigade.

Practice night has been arranged on the last Friday in each month at 8 o'clock, when the fire bell will be rung, the ring for practice being, three rings—three rings—three rings, in order to distinguish it from the fire alarm.

Womens Institute

The members of the Reid Hill Womens Institute will be in Vulcan on Thursday in order to conduct the proceedings of the Vulcan Institute on the regular meeting day, when the arranged program of the Vulcan Lodge will be postponed until a later date.

There ought to be a large turnout of local members for this occasion, as an interchange of ideas between these organizations is often of profit to those who attend, and it is anticipated that the Vulcan members will show their appreciation of the visit of the Reid Hill Institute by turning out in large numbers to welcome them.

A.F. and A.M. Grand Lodge

The annual session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Alberta met at Red Deer during the past week, when over 250 delegates were present. The meeting was one of the best ever held.

S. V. Taylor, of Calgary, was appointed grand master, and E. T. Bishop, of Edmonton, deputy grand master. Dr. G. M. Carson, was appointed one of six grand stewards.

Clinton Howard, June 6,

Vulcan is fortunate in being able to lay claim to having Clinton Howard speak in this vicinity, for he will be here to address a meeting on Sunday, June 6th, at two o'clock prompt.

Clinton Howard, generally known as America's greatest orator, and although he is in stature only a small man, in eloquence he is one of the most powerful forces on the continent to-day. He is a great temperance man, and in the cause of prohibition he is taking a very real and live interest. What he has to say is worth hearing, and no one in the district should miss this opportunity of hearing what he has to say.

The meeting he is to address on June 6th, will commence at two o'clock sharp, as Mr. Howard has to be elsewhere for the evening, and all who are desirous of hearing him should make a point of being in time, as there is bound to be a large gathering from all parts of the district.

In the Country

The past week has been all that could have been desired from an agricultural standpoint. The weather has been warm, and there has been plenty of sunshine, with intermittent showers, and the promise is for similar weather during the coming few days.

The effect of this has been to put the growing grain in the best possible shape. Everywhere in the district the crops give splendid promise, and every farmer is optimistic regarding the harvest, for the moisture to date has been good and warm and in good quantity.

Work on the land progresses in every part of the district and with the weather at its present condition, there ought to be some splendid preparation for next year's grain.

Mrs. McKinney Coming

Word has been received by the secretary of the Vulcan prohibition forces that Mrs. McKinney, of Claresholm, the president of the W.C.T.U., will be in this district on or about June 12th, when she will make her headquarters here and speak in Vulcan and various of the country districts around Vulcan. Definite arrangements for Mrs. McKinney's visit have not been completed, but they will be drawn up in the course of a few days, when they will be published.

Mrs. McKinney is a strenous advocate of prohibition, and when she last spoke in Vulcan she greatly impressed one of the largest audiences that has been got together in Vulcan. Her visit to the district is eagerly anticipated and there are bound to be large gatherings wherever she speaks.

Dr. Carson returned from Red Deer on Friday morning last, where he has been in attendance at the A. F. and A. M. Grand Lodge.

One of the worst features of the entry of Italy into the war is that there will be so many new and unpronouncable names to contend with.

The beautiful warm showers that the district has had during the past week has made the growing grain spring up, and there is now every chance of this year's crop being a bumper affair.

The election of three officers in the Oddfellows Lodge took place last Wednesday evening and resulted as follows: N. G., Bro. E. McPherson; V. G., Bro. Wm. Ritchie; Rec. Secretary, Bro. R. L. Elves.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. Ferguson on Thursday afternoon last. There was not a large attendance, only about 12 being present. The business of the day being disposed of, the ladies discussed the question of a booth on the grounds at the July 1st celebration, but nothing definite was arranged. The ladies, incidentally, are still waiting for the return of $5 from last years rental to come through the council.

Pain In the Side, Chest, or Back Aching Muscles Cured Quickly

Even Doctors Marvel at the Penetrating Power of Good Old "Nerviline"

Pains anywhere—in the chest, neck, side, back or muscles—they are always a discomfort.

If the inflammation is severe, the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue, complications will follow.

Physicians say one of the best remedies is "Nerviline"—it can't help curing, because it penetrates through the sore tissues, carrying healing properties that destroy every symptom of pain.

In case of colds, sore chest and pleurisy, there should be a good hand-rubbing with Nerviline, and, of course, to prevent the trouble coming back, it's advisable to put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster, which, by absorption through the skin, draws out all congestion.

For general household use, for curing the ailments of the young and old, for destroying all pain, outward or inward, nothing can excell Nerviline; thousands testify to this effect.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been a renowned and trusty remedy in thousands of homes where practically no medicine is needed.

Nerviline is safe to use. For children's coughs, colds and sore throat nothing can be used with more certain results.

Get the large, 50 cent family size bottle today. It is more economical than the 25 cent trial size, and is sure to keep down the doctor's bill and cure a host of minor ills that arise in every household.

All dealers sell Nerviline, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Thankful For Ignorance

Of a certain bishop the following anecdote is told:

While presiding over a conference a speaker began a tirade against the universities and education, expressing thankfulness that he had never been corrupted by contact with a college.

After proceeding for a few minutes the bishop interrupted with the question:

"Do I understand that Mr. X— is thankful for his ignorance?"

"Well, yes," was the answer; "you can put it that way if you like."

"Well, all I have to say," said the prelate, in sweet and musical tones; "all I have to say is that Mr. X— has much to be thankful for."

SICKLY CHILDREN PROMPTLY CURED

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach and promptly cure constipation, indigestion, cold and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic and give baby health and happiness. Concerning them Mrs. Fred VanGorder, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my four children and find they always give perfect satisfaction." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

War and Live Stock

In the area of the fiercest fighting the density of the cattle population is the greatest on earth. It is to be assumed that Belgium is stripped of its live stock. Northeastern France must suffer heavily. While in Germany and Austria, particularly the former, not enough feed is produced to sustain the live stock, and if imports are cut off there is only one recourse—send the animals to the shambles. That this is being done is evidenced by the boast that meat is comparatively cheap in Germany. Scarcity and high price of feed would be followed by cheap meat for a season. But after that must come the day of reckoning. Swine can quickly recuperate from such a drastic liquidation, but it is a slow and expensive matter to build up a herd of cattle, even if the breeding stock is obtainable.—Wall Street Journal.

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there, and it can truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefitted by it and would use no other preparation.

Wayside Jottings

It is well enough to grow crops. If when we come to sell the stuff, however, we allow the other fellow to trim us, where is the advantage in producing more.

In New Brunswick farmers are selling their potatoes at thirty-five cents a barrel. In Montreal the consumers are paying their grocers one dollar and eighty cents a barrel. In other words, the Montreal consumer is paying five times what the New Brunswick producer receives. Can such a spread in price be justified?

There is a world of difference between living and making a living. Many make a splendid living but really never live. They get their viewpoint distorted. They come to regard the making of a living as the first object of living. Those who get the most true joy out of life are those who regard the accumulation of material necessities as of importance only in so far as it enables them to enjoy life.—Farm and Dairy.

"Waiter, is this veal?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'll bet he gave his family lots of trouble. He certainly was a young tough."

War's Effect on Farming

Farming was looking up before the war, but that great event has done far more than merely accelerate the previous movement. It has brought within the comprehension of town folks, to whom the land question was interesting mainly as an occasion for attacking dukes, the national importance of increasing our homegrown supply of food. The impression would be far greater if the circumstances were better understood. The navy has screened us so well from danger that we are only faintly aware of a pack of wolves on the other side. But the idea of the German submarine "blockade" has had some educational value. —London Times.

To the average man the names of the new Greek ministers may prove bewildering, but to the initiated they reveal a good deal. Until after the War of Liberation a century ago few of the Greek population had surnames and a recent generation created their patronymics by various methods, but generally by adopting the name of their successors have added the terminals "opontos," "ides," "akes," or "akos," equivalent to our English "son." Most Greek surnames summarize the family history.—London Chronicle.

Suffered For More Than Two Years

THEN JOSEPH GAGNE FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Quebec Man Took His Wife's Advice And Is Now Enjoying a New Lease of Health

Ste. Marguerite Bay Mills, Saguenay Co., Que.—(Special).—"Yes, you can tell the public of the great relief I got from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. Joseph Gagne, a well known resident of this place and he has every reason to be enthusiastic over the great Canadian Kidney remedy.

"For more than two years I suffered from Kidney disease," Mr. Gagne continued. "It finally developed into pleurisy and I was a very sick man when my wife persuaded me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial.

"I took just three boxes and they made me well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make their users enthusiastic because they not only cure the particular ailment aimed at but they spread good health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and new health all over the body.

"Madam," said the tattered and torn supplicant to the benevolent lady who answered his timid rap at the door, "have you any old clothes you can spare for an unfortunate victim of the European war?"

"I think I have, my poor man, but how does this happen? You can not have been in this war, surely."

"No, madam," humbly replied the sufferer; "but my wife has sent all my clothes to the Belgians."—Harrisburg Times.

Better Idea

"Why are you late for school, Harold?"

"We had the most delicious pancakes for breakfast, and it takes a long times to make them. Mother sent you a note."

"Hum," sniffed the teacher. "Why didn't she send me a few of the pancakes?"

"Dad, what do they call a man who eats only vegetables?"

"A vegetarian, son."

"And one who eats people?"

"A humanitarian. Now run along and play."

Boom Expected After the War

Reasons For Believing That Great Britain Will Benefit From War

Reports indicate a plethora of capital in England taht is without precedent, says an exchange. At the end of the year, the Bank of England had nearly $900,000,000 on deposit, which is about three times the ante bellum average. All the other great banks are in the same condition, and some of them are refusing to increase their deposits, because money on call is almost unlendable and brings but 2¼ to 2½ per cent. when lent on time. In the United States much the same state of affairs exists and the reserves of the New York Clearing House banks are $143,000,000 in excess of the legal requirements under the Federal Reserve Banks, but the ease of money throughout the Anglo-American world is a phenomenon which nearly always presages an expansion of business.

It is nevertheless paradoxical that the supplies of liquid capital should be larger than ever before at a time when all the great nations of Europe are borrowing such huge amounts and spending from five to ten millions a day to maintain armies that are burning expensive powder, wrecking valuable property, and destroying precious lives. What is the explanation of the paradox? Mathematics is called an exact science, but in its higher realms many paradoxes are encountered that can be resolved only with the aid of imagination and the empiricism that is called faith. The same statement would appear to be true of economics in view of the world's financial conditions today.

In August it was predicted and believed that the war would be brought to an end ere this by the complete bankruptcy of the powers involved, but lo! their borrowing power is undiminished and the supply of credit at their disposal is larger than ever. Looking back on the history of the world for the last hundred years, we find the same sequence in the commercial and financial record. The first effect of war is panic caused by the impact of the shock. Thereafter, within a comparatively short period, capital becomes abundant, business revives, speculation is quickened, and a period of financial activity follows that generally becomes a veritable boom before peace can be discerned and continues for several years thereafter.

The Napoleonic war cost England about three billion dollars, and France nearly as much. Then, as now, the bankruptcy of England was predicted, but Macaulay, alluding somewhat ironically to that prophecy, says, "The beggared, the bankrupt society not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but while meeting them grew richer and richer so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye. In every country we saw wastes recently turned into garden; in every city we saw new streets and squares and markets; more brilliant lamps; more abundant supplies of water. While shallow politicians were repeating that the energies of the people were borne down by the weight of public burdens, the first journey was performed by steam on a railway, and soon the island was intersected by railways."

The Crimean and the Franco-Prussian wars were similiarly concurrent with increased business activity. The Boer war was followed by the greatest trade expansion England has ever known, and the decade following the Spanish-American war shows a business expansion in the United States that seems almost miraculous in suddenness and volume.

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

The Care of Shade Trees

Although, of course, nineteen-twentieths of the publications issued by the department of agriculture at Ottawa, and which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch refer to matters especially of interest to the farmer, there are a few that command themselves to dwellers in cities. A noteworthy bulletin of this description is No. 19, dealing with "The Planting and Care of Shade Trees." Written by F. E. Buck, B.S.A., assistant to the Dominion horticulturist, it is an authoritative handbook on the subject. Practical directions and advice in the selection of shade trees, their platning, transplanting and care are given, along with notes on the principal injuries and unfavorable conditions to which shade trees are subjected, especially in towns and cities. Lists of varieties suitable for street and home planting are also set forth. As Director Grisdale of the Experimental Farm says, this bulletin should prove of value both to the urban and rural sections of our population.

The New Ally

"Pa," queried little Tommy Toddles, "what's a parasite?"

"How long have you been going to school, young man?" asked Toddles senior.

"Four years," answered Tommy.

"Well," continued the old man, "there is something wrong with our educational system if four years of schooling haven't taught you that a parasite is a person who lives in Paris."

"Every time Billinger goes in bathing he gets cramps."

"I should think it would worry his wife."

"It did. But she's fixed him all right. She made a bathing suit for him and declared he must wear it every time he goes in."

"Well?"

"And now he won't go near the water."

First Figure—Are you a pillar of the church?

Second Figure—No, I'm a flying buttress—I support it from the outside.

Cultivation

Few Soils That Are Not Benefitted by Deep Cultivation

On many farms the depth of the cultivated soil is frequently limited to 6in. or thereabouts. The soil is turned over year after year, and the pan or hard surface of the subsoil remains untouched; consequently it is submitted neither to the air nor sunlight, both of which so materially assist in its decomposition, and in preparing it for the roots of plants. There are few soils that are not benefitted by breaking the pan and stirring—in a word, deep cultivation, care being taken, however, not to bring up the subsoil to the surface. On farm land (excepting, of course, those isolated spots where you have a deep, well drained fertile land of a sandy nature stocked with humus) it is a good plan to turn up with each ploughing, say, half an inch to an inch of new soil each year until the land is sown down in pasture again. The greatest agents we have to help in breaking down a stiff furrow are time, heat, and cold—atmospheric conditions; then use the old style of grubber and heavy tine harrows, using the modern spring-tooth cultivator if there are not enough horses on the farm to pull the genuine article. In rare, very rare, cases it may be harmless to throw the subsoil on top of the furrow; but in the writer's experience it has in every instance wrought incalculable harm and irreparable damage.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation*. Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

The Telephone

Extension of the Telephone Lines in This Country Has Annihilated Distances

The recent annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company called fresh attention to the wonderful part played by the telephone in the social and business life of today. The Canadian figures, however, sink into significance when compared with the development shown in the neighboring republic.

Recently compiled figures show that in the period from 1907 to 1912 the amount of telephone wire in use in the United States increased from 13,000,000 miles to 20,000,000, while during the same period the miles of commercial telegraph wire, including ocean cables, increased from 1,624,000 to 1,882,000 miles. Telephone calls in 1912 numbered 13,735,000,000, while telegraph and cable messages numbered 109,663,000. The net income of the telephone companies was $51,300,000, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. in the five year period, but the net incomes of the telegraph companies decreased from $9,650,000 to $6,400,000.

The number of telephones per thousand of population in the entire United States is now 91, while the number of messages per capita was 144. The telephone and telegraph have annihilated distance.—Journal of Commerce.

The Big Gun Ship

It was Lord Fisher who gave this country the big ship, armed with big guns of one calibre, and coupled with high speed. In the great day of trial, should it ever come, we shall have reason to be thankful that this policy was so boldly adopted by the board of admiralty. Our visions have survived all the doubts cast upon them, and it is satisfactory to learn that the ships armed with the new 15-inch gun, the most powerful naval weapon the world has ever seen, are gradually coming into line.—London Times.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

An Ohio man was having a lot of trouble piloting a one-tent show in Middle West. He lost a number of valuable animals by accident and otherwise. Therefore, it was with a sympathetic mien that one of the keepers undertook the task of breaking the news of another disaster. He began thus: "Mr. Smith, you remember that laughing hyena in cage 9?"

"Remember the laughing hyena?" demanded the owner, angrily. "What the deuce are you driving at?"

"Only this, Mr. Smith: He ain't got nothing to laugh at this morning."

"Good morning, Mrs. Clancy," said a friend, "and how's the family?"

"They're all doin' well," said Mrs. Clancy, "with the exciption of me ould man. He's been enjoyin' poor health now for some time, but this mornin' he complained of feelin' better."

Small Boy (much interested in shopman's reason for high price of eggs)—But, mummy, how do the hens know we're at war with Germany?"

Weak Women!

Some women are weak because of ills that are common

In Girlhood—Womanhood and Motherhood

The prescription which Dr. R. V. Pierce used most successfully—in diseases of women—which has stood the test of nearly half a century—is

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Take this in liquid or tablet form as a tonic.

Mrs. Kate D. Richardson, of Beazley, Essex Co., Va., says, "I esteem it a pleasure to testify to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For some years I suffered greatly with weakness. I was treated by several physicians but gradually grew worse. One of my friends told me of the good results of your "Favorite Prescription." I went to the drug store and got a bottle, and after taking it, with the "Pleasant Pellets," I commenced to get better. I never knew what happiness was, for I was always sick and complaining and made others as well as myself unhappy. So you see what a debt I owe you."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

Testing Bayonets

The Reason Why They Very Seldom Snap

Any soldier will tell you that nothing in his equipment wears better than his bayonet, for this few inches of steel seldom snaps or loses its shape, however great the strain imposed upon it. This is because the modern bayonet has to pass through twenty-three severe tests before it is considered fit to be attached to a soldier's gun. A bayonet blade is forged from the finest steel, and the first stage of its manufacture consists of heating it until red-hot, when it is placed under a hammer which deals 1,500 blows a minute. This process results in the original piece of steel being hammered out to twice its length. The bar is then heated again and rolled between two huge iron cylinders, which press it into the rough shape of a blade. Emery wheels then grind its edges until they are as sharp as a razor.

Altogether the bayonet passes through 200 processes before it is ready for the testing room.

The first test applied to the polished blade is the "striking" test. A steel arm grips the bayonet, and with great force drives it against a solid piece of wood. A badly produced blade snaps like a needle, but a good piece of steel emerges from this severe test with its edges straight and unblunted.

Then comes the bending test. The point of the bayonet is firmly gripped in a vise, and it is bent and twisted into part of a circle. If it survives this ordeal the blade is placed straight up under a heavy weight attached to a lever. The steel is bent beneath the weight, and to pass this test it must lift up the mass of iron by its own elasticity.

However badly bent, a good bayonet should spring back perfectly straight, and it is tested for this quality before leaving the factory. The blade is placed on a curved block, the point being secured in a hole. The bayonet is then bent to the curvature of the block, and when released it must spring back to its original straightness to satisfy the rigid ruling of the inspector. Altogether a bayonet has to pass twenty-three tests with regard to its accuracy and strength.—Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

"Why are you leaving my boarding house, Mr. Longface?"

"I have found out, Mrs. Meegerfead, that my tapeworm has indigestion."

Poultry in Manitoba

The poultry industry of Manitoba is growing. In 1914 the farmers of that province sold 815,852 chickens as compared with 777,808 chickens in 1913. In 1914 they sold 184,236 turkeys and 81,720 geese as compared with 176,964 turkeys and 79,940 geese in 1913. But where are the ducks? No reports have been given.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

Singapore, where an incipient mutiny was recently suppressed, was virtually founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, the brilliant son-in-law of the Sultan of Johore, who on his return to England, helped to found the "Zoo." The riot must have aroused deep indignation in a colony so wonderfully free from crime that there are no windows to the houses, and no fastenings to the doors, even at hotels.

"What a wonderful painter Rubens was!" remarked Mr. Gibbs at the art gallery.

"Yes," assented Mrs. Gibbs. "It's said of him that he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single stroke."

"Why," spoke up Willie, in disgust, "my schoolmaster can do that."

"I hear that they belong to the early settlers."

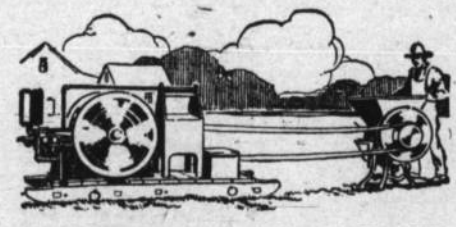
"Well, you wouldn't think so if you could see the bill collectors climbing their front steps."

For Protection

against the serious sickness so likely to follow an ailment of the digestive organs,—biliousness or inactive bowels, you can rely on the best known corrective

Beecham's Pills

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World) Sold everywhere. In boxes. 25 cents.



GOOD MACHINES DESERVE GOOD LUBRICANTS

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is clean, uniform, and retains its lubricating body at high temperatures. It is adapted to all types of internal combustion engines, including gasoline and oil burning tractors. You can't go wrong if you specify Standard Gas Engine Oil.

Prairie Harvester Oil, a general utility oil for farm machinery.

Capitol Cylinder Oil, manufactured expressly for steam tractor and stationary steam engine lubrication.

Thresher Hard Oil, a high grade cup grease for use on separators and other farm machinery.

Eldorado Castor Oil. A heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

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Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets, the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.

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"SECURITY FIRST"

Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy In Force And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto.

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.

N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

Was Troubled for Years With Kidney Disease

And This Treatment Cured Me—This Statement Endorsed By a Baptist Minister.

The great majority of people are familiar with the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. But for the benefit of those who are not we continue to publish from day to day reports from persons who have been actually cured.

MR. MOSHER.

The case described in this letter was an extreme one, and the writer was in a very low condition when he began the use of these pills. The cure was so marked that Mr. Mosher's pastor did not hesitate to vouch for his statement.

By their unique combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure complicated cases which defy the action of ordinary kidney medicines.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, Brockville, Ont., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are an excellent medicine."

This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emett, Baptist minister of Brookville, Ont.

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Headaches, Chronic Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE GERMANS HATE ENGLAND

HATRED OF ENGLAND NOT OF RECENT GROWTH

The German Government not Being Successful in its Campaign of Slander and Defamation of the Allies, is Using Every Means to Develop a Feeling of Hatred for England

The hatred against England with which Germany is ringing is one of the most interesting examples on record of Massen suggestion. It should certainly commend itself to psychologists. Within the comparatively brief period that has elapsed since the outbreak of the war this furious rage against England has communicated itself to every section of the populace. It is not an artificial growth, but purely spontaneous. It is absolutely sincere. It is almost wholly unanimous. The foamings of an elderly pantaloon like Professor Kuno Meyer are as characteristic of the Anglo phobia of the German intellectuals as Herr Ernst Lissauer's unconsciously humorous Hymn of Hate is of the feeling in literary circles.

The seeds of this hatred—"unser Hass gegen England," as the newspapers exultingly call it—were not planted by the German government. Knowing that these seeds lay dormant, or rather, to be accurate, had already grown to quite a respectable plant, it has done and is doing everything within its power to tend and nurture this rabid enmity which has now become the obsession of sixty-five million souls. The German government has not been very successful hitherto in its congenial labor of defamation and slander of the allies. Let us be frank, therefore, and admit that its endeavors to fan the flame of hatred against the British in Germany have been crowned with complete success.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this hatred of England in Germany is of recent growth. It does not, it is true, date back to the old Germany, though in the days of Bismarck England was unpopular in Germany, much as she was in most other continental countries. It is, however, a feature of the German Volkspsychologie which has been developing during the past twenty years. A state of peace naturally checks the frank utterances of a nation, and this state of mind of the German people—which the present war has fanned to a furious flame—has during the past two decades been one of intense and consuming envy rather than of pure hatred. This envy of England is as much a symptom in the development of modern Germany as other marked features—such as the growth of licentiousness as demonstrated by the unhindered spread of "night life" and all it stands for.

Hatred of England in Germany is not a new thing. I first went to Germany as a school boy during the Boer War. The deepest impression I have retained of my first contact with German lads of my own age—boys at the grammar school in the little provincial town where I was learning German—was their gross offensiveness to me—the stranger and guest of one of their own comrades, as the representative of the British race.

Those were the days when the acquisition of Kiao-Chau by the Germans after the Boxer expedition seemed to open up to young Germany a fair field of development in the Far East. I remember going with a party of school boys to a lecture delivered under the auspices of the German Navy League on Germany's future in China. That lecture mainly consisted of a violent tirade against England. I remember listening in silent fury to the speaker's clumsy gibes at England's policy of grab, and to the dreary clap-trap which used to be the stock-in-trade of the boulevard Chauvinists of former years.

The Boxer expedition which threw open the wide world to a large number of young Germans undoubtedly played a role in fanning this feeling against England, which has always had its roots in jealousy—Neid—that cardinal failing of the German race. The young German soldiers and sailors—fresh from the rather grey surroundings of German university or commercial school—were electrified to find themselves sent forth as the Kultur bearers of imperial Germany. But as their enthusiasm waxed at the prospects opened to them by the new world, which unrolled itself before them, their envy increased against the mighty power whose well ordered and contented colonies and settlements met them from sea to sea, from Hamburg to Hong-Kong.

The envy of Great Britain in Germany is the envy of the young German. It is the bitter feeling with which the poor clerk regards the rich son of his employer, or the small tradesman the capitalist. Ambitious young Germans of good family, coming to London in the rather straitened circumstances in which so many well-born German families live, have often displayed to me by their manner, rather than their words, their irritation at the more affluent surroundings of the young men with whom they come into contact in England. Envy of British prosperity is very marked in press and public in Germany. The feeling may not always find concrete expression, but it is there nevertheless.

The young German's wrathful impotence to win for himself a position in the world commensurate with that of modern Germany has brought forth a whole crop of imperial-minded German novels. In these books, many of which have enormous sales, you will find very clearly marked the devouring ambition, the bitter envy, and the painful self-consciousness which are the leading traits of young qualities which have combined to make the German the most disliked nation of the world.

I have only indicated the resources from which Germany's hatred of England springs. It goes without saying that the determining factor of its present degree of ferociousness is due to the realization of the fact that Germany's game to master the world has been foiled, and that England is the name of the spoil-sport.—London Daily Mail.

Millions Spent On a Fortress

Heligoland Fortress Great Expense to Germany

Many millions of dollars have been spent by Germany on Heligoland, that little island made over as a sort of "Greek gift" by Great Britain.

When the island was ceded in 1890, it was crumbling away fast, and was being speedily eaten into by the waves of the North Sea.

The Germans strengthened its red marl and sandstone cliffs with great granite buttresses 16 feet thick and 240 feet high. All cracks and fissures in the crumbling cliffs were filled in with ferro-concrete, so that now the sea battles in vain against the walls of the little island, which is only a mile in length by some one-third of a mile in width.

To the south of the lower part of the island was made a shelter for tropedo boats, submarines and small cruisers, at a cost of more than $10,000,000. It was to this shelter that the German ships fled when attacked and defeated in the battle of Heligoland Bight.

A high cliff separates this low-lying part of the island, the "Unterland," as it is called, from the high land, or "Oberland." The whole length of the top of this cliff is heavily protected by barbed wire, and apart from a small elevator, the only way by which any one can go from the "Unterland" to the "Oberland" is by means of a zigzag road leading up to the top of the cliff.

This road up the cliffs leads almost directly to a little town. This little town, complete with its church and school, contained at the commencement of the war, only a few hundred inhabitants chiefly workmen employed in the fortifications, and the garrison, with their families.

Further north are the newly built Zeppelin sheds and aeroplane hangars. It was from these sheds that the two Zeppelins came to attack the torpedo boats and submarines who convoyed the seven British airmen in their recent daring dash to Cuxhaven.

To the left of the town, standing near the edge of the cliffs, is a large monument which was erected in memory of the famous German poet, Fallersleben, who wrote Germany's most popular war song or hymn, "Deutschland, Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Since the war started a large number of the buildings have been razed to the ground, and every person not actively required for the defense of the North Sea fortress has been sent away from the island. The island itself is connected by a number of cables with Cuxhaven, and should these be cut there is a powerful wireless apparatus installed.

All over Heligoland there are powerful searchlights by which any vessel can be detected at night, no matter from what direction she approaches.

Many parts of the island, as well as the buildings, have been heavily armor-plated, and some of Krupp's biggest 12-inch and, it is also stated, 16-inch guns, mounted on disappearing platforms, and cunningly hidden, guard all approaches from the sea.

The ocean for some miles around is all mapped out in squares, each gun having its square or squares upon which it can be instantly trained or fired, should an unlucky hostile ship be in that little space of sea.

What Germany Will Have to Pay

Estimate Made as to Huge Indemnity to be Exacted From Germany

M. Jules Fino, the noted editor of La Revue, has made some interesting calculations as to the amount of the indemnity that the allies will demand from Germany, and concludes that it will take about thirty-four billions of dollars to settle the bill. He assures us that, staggering as is the figure, Germany will be able to pay it, not immediately perhaps, but by taxation spread over a number of years. It works out at about $500 apiece for every man, woman and child in Germany, or a mortgage of $2,500 upon the average family of five. Fortunately for the allies, Germany is a rich nation. In 1913 her wealth amounted to $80,000,000,000. Besides, the German public debt is relatively much smaller than that burdening other nations. According to M. Jules Roche, the fiscal expenditure of a French citizen amounts to $19.60 per annum, while that of a German citizen amounts to only $12. France with a popualtion less than two-thirds as large as Germany's, had to spend almost as much money upon her army and navy. Germany set the pace for Europe.

Herr Helfferich, an eminent German financial authority, recently estimated the local annual revenue of the German nation at $10,000,000,000, but since it has been found that a defeated nation usually suffers a 25 per cent. reduction in prosperity, Germany would have an annual income of only seven and one-half billion dollars. Probably a greater reduction than M. Finot allows ought to be made on this account, for there is no precedent to guide us in calculating what the loss of Germany's foreign trade will amount to, nor how long it will take her to regain a measure of her former prosperity. However, it is estimated that the readjustment at the end of the war which will be forced upon her will result in her saving a couple of hundred million of dollars a year, which otherwise would have been spent in armament. In M. Finot's opinion Germany will be able to pay even the thirty-four billions. He adds dryly that the high cost of the bill to be paid does not imply the necessity of reducing it.

The French editor arrives at his grand total of the necessary indemnity by adding the approximate amount of property damage wrought by Germany in Belgium and France to the cost of the war for the allies, and to the value of the lives of soldiers who must fall or become permanently disabled before victory is assured. The number of combatants in the allied armies is about 10,000,000, and he figures upon the war lasting for a year. Here again, however, he appears to assume that 10,000,000 men will be engaged for a twelve month, whereas, as a matter of fact, the war is nine months old, and there are still millions of British and Russian troops that have not yet entered the field. It was calculated that in the Boer war it cost Great Britain $7.20 per soldier per day. Of course, the British soldiers had to be transported thousands of miles, and their supplies carried half round the world when they were fighting in South Africa, but, on the other hand, no such expensive armament was then used. There were no shells that cost $3,000 or $4,000 apiece.

M. Finot says that if we assume that it costs $4 per day to keep a soldier in the field for one day we are making an underestimate, but on this basis we find that by the end of the year the allies will have spent not less than $14,60,000,000. He says that the damage to property will about equal the amount spent directly upon the allied armies, and thus the $34,000,000,000 is reached, throwing off a few hundred millions for the sake of a possible typographical or clerical error. Another billion dollars, he estimates, will be demanded for the loss of soldiers' lives, and for the support of soldiers who become disabled as a result of wounds. Dr. Wittstein has calculated that the value of a German workman 25 years old is about $4,680. The life of an "intellectual" is worth about five times as much.

According to the French courts, a human life is worth $5,000. Therefore, for every thousand Frenchmen killed in this war the French government would be entitled to $5,000,000 from Germany. M. Finot does not expect that Austria will be called upon to make any cash indemnity, unless, indeed, Serbia should demand it. Austria will liquidate her share of the bill in real estate, and M. Finot does not think that there will remain of Austria as an empire anything but the German speaking provinces. So it will be with Turkey. She will not be expected to pay money, for she has none. Her possessions in Europe will be accepted instead. Indeed, if Russia secured Galicia from Austria and Constantinople from Turkey she would conclude that she had made a profit out of the war.

There can be little advantage in trying to value an unpurchased future. The future will be just what we make it—what we earn. Now is the time for toil, for bloody sweat, for courage and good cheer. It is a time to take inspiration from the memory of our fathers, from the example of our million brothers who line the battle front—a time for each man to judge not his fellow, but to sternly judge himself.—Hon. Arthur Meighen at Winnipeg.

DARING WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY BRITAIN'S AIRMEN AT THE FRONT

A BRITISH AVIATOR WHO HAS LOOPED THE LOOP

Thrilling Experience of Airman who was Detailed to Drop Bombs on the Enemy's Position, and who Accomplished His Mission after a Miraculous Escape from Destruction

What our airmen have done every one knows in a more or less general way, says a writer in the London Times. What they have felt while accomplishing their work belongs to themselves alone. But occasionally it is permitted to learn something of these feelings and sensations, and as the psychology of aerial warfare is of surpassing interest any light which can be thrown upon it has a value.

I have listened to a description of what I shall call "psychology of a war flight," by one of our younger airmen.

The airman received orders to go to a particular place, and there drop bombs. His route lay along the sea coast over a portion of country occupied by the enemy and strongly fortified against hostile aeroplanes. Shortly after setting out the zone of fire was entered and in order to avoid mishap it became necessary to take advantage of such cloud cover as could be obtained. "I saw," my informant said, "a heavy cloud in front of me, hanging over the sea. It was a grey cloud or I should not have entered it; black clouds are well known to be exceedingly dangerous."

"I was flying at a height of about 7,500 feet when I entered the cloud. For a few moments all went well and the cover was very welcome. The cloud was of the fleecy order and I could see my compass and barometer quite clearly. After a while, however, the mist became thicker, and I felt that I was losing my bearings. I was flying quickly but I did not know in what direction. My compass began to swing round in the most erratic way and I saw the barometer begin to fall."

These manifestations did not, however, occasion alarm. But what followed was unpleasant. Owing to the effect of the strong and contrary currents which are met with in every cloud the machine began to sway about violently. The airman felt himself knocked from side to side and had a very difficult task to manipulate his elevator and rudder. The wind shrilled about him and the density of the cloud increased from moment to moment. Nevertheless, it was still possible to distinguish the indicators and thus to form some idea of the position of the machine in space. Then suddenly everything became quite dark, so that he could not see much as see his hands in front of him.

"I was not frightened, so far, at least I do not think so. But I began to think that to have been shot by the enemy would have been the lesser of the two evils. However, thinking was difficult; I required all my wits for the work in hand. I was completely lost. I did not even know at what angle the machine was flying. Then the thought occurred to me that I might have a slip-side or that the machine might turn over, and I made up my mind to try to rise up out of the cloud. I pulled the elevator for this purpose, and next moment everything became perfectly silent round about me. I knew then that I had overdone the pull and forced the machine up almost vertically and in consequence had stopped her. And I knew that now she would probably slip back or fall over sideways.

"One or other of these things happened. I don't know which. In any case, I felt my holding-in strap tighten and knew that I was upside down. It was still as dark as night. I tried to right myself and failed. I tried frantically. I began to feel that it was all over with me and I experienced the most acute agony of mind. But suddenly and quite unexpectedly that feeling passed away. I had tried everything and failed. I was conscious of that. Now a wonderful sensation of calm took the place of the anguish. It was the most easy and delightful sensation I have ever felt. And meanwhile I was falling. I suppose, at the rate of about 200 miles an hour.

"The next thing I remember is that my holding-in belt burst and that automatically I jammed my knees farther under the indicator board and gripped the seat with my elbows. I had taken my feet off the rudder bar. I was some inches out of the seat and the machine was upside down. I only knew it was upside down in a vague way because I had left the seat. I was quite happy and I had no anxiety of any kind. I did not feel anything. Then in a moment the aeroplane fell out of the cloud and I saw the sea rushing up towards me. My hands automatically moved, the controls and at 1,500 feet the machine righted herself. Then at intervals I heard a curious snapping sound in my ears and realized that I was deaf. I could not hear my own engine."

This deafness was due to the very rapid descent and consequent sudden increasing atmospheric pressure. It had a psychological effect, for it helped accentuate the sense of depression which followed the return to safety. The airman, who had passed from violen agitation of mind to the realm of despair—he desired me to emphasize the easy character of the state which he said disproved all he had expected and feared—now suffered a severe sense of shock. But he continued on his way, mastering himself until he was able to launch his bombs.

The first of these achieved its purpose and he saw that it had done so. Immediately a reaction of feeling set in. He confessed, "I was so happy that I shouted. I simply couldn't contain myself. I felt in all my pockets for something else to throw down. All I could find was my matchbox, and so I threw that." It testifies to the splendidly attuned state of his nerves that next day he was able to carry out his work more or less as if nothing had happened. In proof that the aeroplane had really turned upside down, it was discovered that the airman's revolver had fallen from his pocket on the machine.

Everyone Should Help

The Farmers and How They Can Help the Red Cross Society

We publish elsewhere in this issue an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society, by Dr. James W. Robertson.

Dr. Robertson is still best known to the farmers of Canada as Professor Robertson. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agriculture College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as dairy commissioner for the Dominion. The dairying service of the department of agriculture soon became known and trusted throughout Canada. From Prince Edward Island to Alberta, farmers profited by the illustration dairy stations and the travelling instructors. The output of cheese and butter in Canada added to the reputation of its rural workers.

Other public services of continuing and growing value were inaugurated, while Professor Robertson was commissioner of agriculture. Among them were the live stock branch, the cold storage service, the seed grain competitions, trial shipments of fruit to the United Kingdom, and extensions of markets.

Besides there were the manual training movement, the school gardens, household science, and the consolidated rural schools.

In more recent years, Dr. Robertson was chairman of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education. Farmers in all provinces are familiar with the survey of farms by the commission of conservation and the illustration farms of its committee on lands, of which he is chairman.

In these and man other ways, Dr. Robertson has given the farmers of Canada the best that was in him. He says he is their debtor, for many opportunities, for much kindness and for warm appreciations. But they are his debtors too. And he now reminds them of that for the first time in order to establish his right and privilege to appeal to them for this worthy cause.

"A wonderful book could be written telling how and why and from whence men joined the new British army. Bishop Robins of Athabasca, tells of three men whom he had met at Athabasca Landing, who were on their way to enlist. One of these had tramped 500 miles. Another 1,000 miles, without a companion, and had had to throw away his blankets in order to struggle through. The third had come 1,500 miles from Fort Good Hope, and had had but a single dog to assist him in carrying his supplies."

Great Britain imported 24,148,833 bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,177,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Another German Monopoly

Glass Eyes Are Becoming Scarce, and the War is Responsible

Aniline dyes are not the only things in which Germany has established a monopoly. According to the Glasgow Herald ninety-five per cent. of the glass eyes sold in this country have hitherto been made in Germany, and America is in still greater danger of optical starvation, for she has depended on Germany altogether. It seems that there are a quarter of a million people in the United States who get their eyes from Germany. The uninitiated might suppose that a glass eye, even if made in Germany, would be an enduring possession like a gold tooth or a wooden leg, and that, therefore, a temporary stoppage of supplies would not cause widespread inconvenience. But this is not the case. The life of a glass eye, says our authority, is only nine months. We are not told in what respect it deteriorates, or whether after the lapse of that time it is absolutely useless or merely shabby. Perhaps the colors are not fast. It would certainly be disastrous if Sadie's right eye (made by her American forbears) retained its rich, deep, lustrous violet hue, while her left eye (made in Germany and originally an excellent match) faded to light azure or turned green. The British article is much dearer than the German, it seems, but we presume that the quality will be proportionately better. An effort should certainly be made to capture the American trade, if only to ensure that our cousins have a correct British outlook.

Our Inadequate Agriculture

Less Land Under Cultivation in Sections of U.S. Than Fourteen Years Ago

Economists tell us that the cause of high prices is to be found in the abnormal increase of the world's gold supply, in the "brigandage of the middlemen," in the growth of luxury, the aggression of labor and all manner of disturbance in the industrial world. But there is yet another explanation which has not received the consideration its reasonableness demands. In great agricultural states like Illinois and Iowa less land is under cultivation today than fourteen years ago; many important counties in states like Ohio are producing less food than they did before the Civil War. During the last census period population in the United States increased 21 per cent., but agricultural production increased 10 per cent. only. To meet an increase of 21 per cent. in the number of mouths to be fed, the production of wheat increased only 3.8 per cent., of orchard fruits 1.8 per cent., while the production of corn actually fell off by 4.3 per cent.—Harper's Magazine.

Increased Production

Farmers of Ontario Endorse the Patriotism and Production Idea

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in Ontario is contained in a bulletin prepared by the Ontario department of agriculture:

Correspondents are not unanimous regarding the response to the call for a larger production. A few are outspoken against the movement, fearing over-production with a lowering of prices, but the great majority of those reporting heartily endorse the Patriotism and Production idea, and it is certain that there will be a substantial gain in the quantity of most of the commodities raised this year on Ontario farms.

Fall wheat already shows a decidedly increased area. More fall plowing than usual was done, much of it with old sod, and while this may mean an increase of grain (especially of oats), and of corn or roots, it will also mean to some extent less pasture. In the cannery districts a smaller acreage will be devoted to supplying the factories and more attention will be given to raising general farm crops. The cheese season will be earlier than usual, and this will require an increased production of milk and consequently a greater consumption of fodders.

Several correspondents point out that some of the gain in crop production will come not so much from an enlarged area as from a better selection of seed, a more careful preparation of the seed bed, and a more thorough cultivation of the growing crops. They say that poor seed and poor tillage have been responsible for many of the poor yields of the past.

One drawback to farm crop development is the lack of competent labor; for while help is offering fairly freely it often lacks quality.

Not only in field work, but in the orchard and the stable, the idea of improvement and increase seems to have taken hold of many, and the year 1915 promises to be one of the busiest in history of agriculture of the province.

THE LARGEST WHEAT PRODUCER

Saskatchewan Leads Provinces of Dominion in Production of Wheat

A striking feature of the important position which Saskatchewan holds as a wheat-producing province of the Dominion is contained in a table of statistics published recently at Ottawa showing the stocks of wheat held in Canada on February 8, 1915. The table divides this into two classes (1) the wheat stored in elevators and in transit, and (2) the quantity of wheat in hands of farmers themselves. It is estimated that on the date named there were 79,130,593 bushels held in elevators, etc., and 29,554,000 held by the farmers of the Dominion. Of the latter amount it is interesting to note that one-third is credited to Saskatchewan with 10,289,000 bushels, which is the best showing made by any of the provinces. Alberta comes second with 7,215,000 bushels, and Manitoba third with a total of 5,791,000 bushels.

Following is the table showing the estimated amounts held by farmers:

Prince Edward Island	461,000
Nova Scotia	89,000
New Brunswick	61,000
Quebec	277,000
Ontario	5,297,000
Manitoba	5,791,000
Saskatchewan	10,289,000
Alberta	7,215,000
British Columbia	74,000

Help the Soldiers

A Red Cross Appeal is Made to the Farmers

Our country, with its allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded; some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. It needs more money to provide more beds at hospitals in Great Britain and France; it needs more money to pay more Red Cross Nurses; it needs more money, and more things made by women, to supply to Clearing Hospitals, Base Hospitals, and Recovering Hospitals.

I appeal to farmers to send me sums from $1 to $50. Every $50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about $10,000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.—Faithfully your friend, Jas. W. Robertson, chairman Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

Billy Sunday's Style

In a recent sermon Billy Sunday, the American evangelist, took up the story of David and Goliath. Here is an extract from the verbatum report:

"Who's that big stiff doing all the talking?" asked David of his brothers one day.

"Oh, he thinks he's the whole thing; he does that stunt every day," was the reply.

"Say," said David, "you mutts make me sick. Why don't you go out and soak the guy? Don't let him get away with the dough." So Saul said to David: "You'd better take my armor and sword." David put them on, but he felt like a fellow with a hand-me-down suit about four times too big for him, so he shook them off and went down to the brook and picked up half a dozen stones. He put one of them in his sling and soaked Goliath between the lamps.—Edmonton Journal.

A city-bred Englishman emigrated to Canada, worked six months for an Alberta farmer, settled on a quarter section of his own, developed a prize herd of Jersey cattle, and was tendered a public banquet by his neighbors because of his achievements. Yet we are told that townsmen are not fitted for work on the farm.—Toronto News.

The Stock is Low

Government Crop Report Shows Lower Stocks in Farmers' Hands

Of the grain crops other than wheat the proportions of the previous years production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31 are smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,843,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,000 bushels, or 20½ per cent.; rye 342,700 bushels, or 17 per cent.; buckwheat, 1,792,500 bushels or 212 per cent.; corn, for husking, 2,928,000 bushels, or 21 per cent., and flaxseed 740,700 bushels, or 10 per cent.

Of potatoes which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,672,000 bushels, 37.7 per cent., or 32,310,000 bushels, were in farmers' hands March 31, this proportion being larger than in any of the last five years, excepting 1913, when 43 per cent., or 36,619,000 bushels remained over from the harvest of 1912. Of turnips and other roots, 10,267,000 bushels, or 15 per cent., remained over, and of hay and clover the quantity in farmers' hands is placed at 2,173,000 tons, or 21 per cent. of the total crop of 10,290,000 tons.

Out of the total wheat crop of 161,280,000 bushels, all but 6½ per cent., or 150,783,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion non-merchantale was less than 3 per cent., is about equal to the average of the last six years, during which the lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910-11, after the poor season of 1910, when 12.8 per cent. was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of the other crops in 1914, which proved to be of merchantable quality, are as follows:

Oats, 91 per cent., 285,988,000 bushels; barley, 88 per cent., 32,022,000 bushels; rye, 90 per cent., 1,815,800 bushels; buckwheat, 84 per cent., 7,279,000 bushels; corn for husking, 80 per cent., 11,100,000 bushels; flaxseed, 88 per cent., 6,370,200 bushels; potatoes, 86 per cent., 74,165,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 87 per cent., 60,218,000 bushels and hay and clover, 88 per cent., 9,094,000 tons.

Modesty Rewarded

"She quit because the manager of the show asked her to wear tights."

"You seldom see a chorus girl like that."

"Seldom, indeed. The incident gave her so much free advertising that she is now drawing a fancy salary in vaudeville for posing semi-nude as a living-picture model."

Every time a fifteen-inch gun is fired a bale of cotton is used up. The cotton is used for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and it is estimated that $160,000 worth per month is being used up in this way.

Washing Dresses

The spring, with its bright, warm days reminds you that you want some serviceable frock for indoor or outdoor wear, perhaps both.

Let us show you what we have in this way. We have newest tailored goods in the latest materials and styles, anything from the gingham house frock at **$1.25** to the Messaline Silk Gown, ranging from **$12.75**

WE ARE ALSO STOCKING THE FAMOUS

FLEET FOOT SHOE

FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN

Elves Bros

The Store of Good Service

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, - - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, - Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—$1.50 per year; Foreign countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

STILL MUNITIONS

Mr. Asquith is now at the head of his coalition government, which comprises leading men from the Liberal and Conservative benches, and one man, a man of sterling quality, from the Labor ranks, Mr. Arthur Henderson. For the Labor party this is a distinct feather in their cap, and there is little doubt that the good services of Mr. Henderson will justify the choice of the Prime Minister.

The position to which Mr. Lloyd George has been moved, that of minister of munitions, affords, as can be judged, the main reason for the present coalition. The matter of the Dardanelles and the dispute between Lord Fisher and Winston Churchill has evidently not caused the breach in the Liberal party which was laid to its door, although, it may have acted as a further incentive to Mr. Asquith to change the personnel of his government.

Munitions are undoubtedly the thing, the question that is giving the country pause in the continuance of its operations against the Germans, and this theory is further added to by the fact that there are at present two representatives of the Board of Trade of the British Government, in Canada trying to collect a part of some 30,000 men required for munition factories. They themselves have given an assertion to the effect that at present Lord Kitchener can get all the men he can equip.

The recent reply of the workmen to the British Government that they would "deliver the goods" was in itself splendid, but it is evident that all they are doing is not sufficient and the country is faced with the problem of obtaining still more materials of war if the campaign is to be pushed with the vigour that Lord Kitchener said would be the case in the spring. Neuve Chappelle showed with what daring and courage our men could fight and also have later actions, but between the lines of all the reports there is the enquiry for more munitions.

Surely with the extra energy that is being brought to bear on this phrase of the campaign, there will be a response sufficient to place Great Britain and her Allies in a place of unquestionable predominace in the near future.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK

Not only in the Vulcan district and surrounding country, but all over the province there is the same feeling of glowing optimism regarding the present conditions and the promise for a splendid harvest. Old timers refer back as far as 1902 for a spring that opened so auspiciously as the present one, and then they are led to confess that the present spring has points over any other spring that they can recall.

Never was the country in better shape or in better hopes. The land that is sown is in better condition, taken all round, than it ever was before, and there is a greater acreage sown than ever before. Add to this that we have had timely rains all over the province, rains averaging something like three inches of rainfall, and the enviable position can at once be appreciated. There is nothing in the way of a good crop now. It is practically assured, and a really good crop under these ideal conditions will be a greater boost for the country than all the highly coloured pamphlets that were ever circulated. Truly, we expect great things of Alberta this year.

The manner in which a large number of farmers are buying automobiles is a proof of the modern methods that are beginning to work. A day's trip is reduced to a few hours, and the horses that would be engaged in coming to town are kept busy on the fields, a saving of time, labor and money.

50 Chinese gamblers have recently been fined $10 each, and the gambling house keeper $200 at Vancouver. During the trial it brought out that they were granted immunity from interference by the police by paying over a large sum of money to the "Mayor's campaign manager." Mayor Taylor was not in court but was expected to make a statement later.

The Fallen Canadians

In the Manchester Guardian, of May 11th, the following is part of the London Correspondence column, and gives a vivid idea of the service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for the fallen Canadians.

"To-night, through that incomparable organ of expressions, St. Paul's service, the nation mourned the Canadians fallen in the war. It might seem at first thoughts that the end of the war was the fi ting time for such commemoration but the service rose naturally out of the strong impulse among Englishmen to pay a tribute to the men 'who saved the situation,' the other day at Ypres. Then, as the Bishop of London said in his sermon, 'The manhood of Canada was tested and came out pure gold.' There is nothing more impressive than a national service in St. Paul's at night, when the corona of lights under the dome gives the sense of space and exaltation, and when, at this time, a huge crowd fills the church and can be only dimly realized in the half darkness of the nave. Many well know Canadians and Englishmen were there. The House of Commons sent a delegation of all parties headed by the Colonial Secretary, and the Lord Mayor came in state. But the mourners to who all eyes were turned were the wounded Canadian soldiers from the London hospitals, men who, in saving the situation, barely saved themselves. Some were wearing the blue hospital dress, many were too weak to stand. Behind the soldiers sat the relatives of the dead men. The Canadian 'eye-witness,' whose spirited narrative was quoted by the Bishop, was there, also Mr. Rudyard Kipling, another eye-witness of soldier's doings. Lord Dundonald represented the King and Queen. The ritual of St. Paul's, refined into exquisite expressiveness by centuries of experience, was never more satisfying than to-nigh, when they were celebrating the sacrifice of the newest of the free nations in the cause of the oldest. The noble elegiac music reached its strongest note of emotion when at the end the Guards' band under the dome sent out that whirring roll of drums preluding Handel's funeral march. Afterwards, the 'Last Post' was heard from somewhere by the western doors in spirals of remote sound. The Bishop of London put the second battle of Ypres into a phrase: 'Here the blustering Goliath of the world met his David, and he was a Cananian.'"

In Memoriam

In loving memory of a child, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutson, Vulcan, who died May 24th, 1915, aged four years:

The Lord came down from Heaven,
To gather lillies fair,
He came into our garden
And saw our lilly there.

Too fair and bright and innocent,
To live in this world of woe;
So he took her up to Heaven,
Where no sorrow she could know.

She is one of his many lillies
That He gathered with great care;
There to bloom for Him in Glory,
To grow more bright and fair.

Now are we calmly waiting
For the Father's call "Come Home";
There we shall see our lily
And praise her round His throne.

Just one short day of pain she bore,
Her years they numbered few,
But oh, how happy they were spent,
For sorrow never knew.

Her little spirit fled away
To join the angel band
And left this world of earthly care
For that bright happy land.

And though we sorrow here below,
We know it is her gain;
For in that everlasting life,
We'll meet our girl again.

MRS. D. RAMOR,
Mayview, Alberta.

Clinton Howard, the well known temperance orator, is coming to lecture at Vulcan on Sunday, June 6th. Everybody in the district will want to get to hear him, and he is bound to command a large audience.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school. $10,000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whicher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta. tf

WANTED

STOCK FOR PASTURE—By May the 1st, stock for pasture, S.W. 36 16-22. J. B. Munsen, Reid Hill, Alberta. A28t4

PLOWING—I am open to do spring plowing on time. E. M. Hollester Vulcan, Alberta.

ESTRAY

HORSES—From Vulcan on May 21st, one bay mare four years old, branded B on the right flank, weight 1100 lbs. Also one sorrel horse ten years old, branded rowlock reversed, on right flank [U] weight 1100 lbs. $5 reward for recovery.
Apply George Coville, Vulcan. M27t3

HORSES—Estray from 1½ miles north of Ensign; 1 Buckskin filly, two years old, black strip on back, weight, 1000 lbs. 1 Roan yearling horse colt, white strip on face. $10 will be given for recovery of same. W. Stein, 1½ miles north of Ensign, Alberta. June2t3

HAIL! HAIL!! HAIL!!!

I am writing hail insurance as formerly, and I have a number of first class companies which you can select from.

I can write your insurance in the strongest company on the continent, or I can give you insurance at cheaper rates—Whichever you desire.

Anyway don't listen to blarney, but call and see me. I can save you money.

Alex. M. TRAIL
VULCAN

Jack Tompson
Auctioneer
For dates and particulars apply to
FLOOD & WHICHER
Insurance Agents
Vulcan, Alta.

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F. & A.M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE—
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE
Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER
Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
OPTICIAN
EYES TESTED FREE
VULCAN, ALTA.

P. W. L. CLARK
Barrister
Solicitor, and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
Bk. of Hamilton Blge., Vulcan

: Dentistry :
DR. C. H. NELSON
DENTIST
Removed from Bank of Hamilton, to next to Drs. Carson & Galbraith

DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
VULCAN ALBERTA
P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway
Owner of Horses branded [ENG] on Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
ICE CREAM
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

B. C. RESTAURANT
ICE CREAM
Meals Served at all Hours.
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.29
" No. 2	1.26
" No. 3	1.22
" No. 4	1.18
" No. 5	1.11
" No. 6	1.06
" Feed	1.00
Rejected No. 1	1.12
" No. 2	1.18
" No. 3	1.11
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.51
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.48
" No. 1 Feed	.46
" No. 2 Feed	.44
Barley, No. 3	.54
" No. 4	.48
Feed	.42
Flax No. 1, N. W	1.53
" No. 2 C. W	1.50
" No 3, C.W.	1.33
Rye	.80
Eggs	.18
Butter	.20
Spring Chicken	.10
Fowl	.10
Cattle, live	.5½
Cows	.5
Hogs	6.½
Dressed Hogs	8½
Ducks	.07
Turkeys	.14
Geese	.13
Potatoes	.75

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF CALGARY

In the Matter of the Tax Enforcement Return For The Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157, In The Province of Alberta.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the "Rural Municipality Act" in that behalf, His Honour Judge Carpenter, a Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Calgary, has appointed Thursday, the 29th day of July 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court House, District Court Chambers, at Calgary, for the holding of the Confirmation Court to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Dated at Eastway, Alberta, this 20th day of May 1915.

"R. E. HOUSE"
Secretary-Treasurer.

M26t8

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

NOTICE OF COURT FOR CONFIRMATION OF RETURNS OF UNPAID TAXES

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Calgary for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of The Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz.:

Large Districts numbers 156, 160, 161, 186, 192, 216, 217, 218, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 282.

Small Districts numbers 158, 159, 190, 191, 220, 221, 277, 279, 281, 309, 312.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz.:

Nos. 79, 84, 85, 128, 166, 183, 226, 230, 232, 403, 409, 422, 433, 471, 476, 559, 581, 592, 598, 610, 697, 718, 756, 762, 794, 811, 828, 909, 961, 986, 1041, 1056, 1068, 1091, 1120, 1121, 1136, 1164, 1172, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1259, 1266, 1283, 1287, 1288, 1303, 1337, 1397, 1421, 1426, 1454, 1460, 1472, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1492, 1497, 1503, 1505, 1508, 1551, 1554, 1581, 1593, 1597, 1634, 1642, 1646, 1647, 1651, 1654, 1655, 1667, 1671, 1674, 1680, 1696, 1708, 1718, 1746, 1756, 1772, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1812, 1823, 1827, 1848, 1857, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1873, 1890, 1908, 1925, 1940, 1947, 1951, 1954, 1961, 1971, 2003, 2011, 2015, 2020, 2055, 2060, 2078, 2096, 2098, 2103, 2118, 2133, 2164, 2187, 2216, 2218, 2242, 2252, 2271, 2293, 2303, 2319, 2362, 2386, 2392, 2398, 2461, 2462, 2478, 2486, 2489, 2521, 2563, 2612, 2676, 2683, 2703, 2732, 2772.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

Nos. 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 186, 190, 191, 192, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 122, 246, 247, 251, 252, 277, 279, 281, 282, 309, 312, as shown on official map prepared by Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN PERRIE,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.
M6t7

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

FERRODALE SCHOOL No. 1902

: TENDERS WANTED :

THE TRUSTEES OF FERRODALE SCHOOL No. 1902 are open to receive tenders for the building of an addition, 24 feet x 44 feet, to the present building.

Separate tenders are required for:
Excavating,
Hauling,
Plastering,
Carpentering,
Painting.

Sealed tenders will be accepted not later than 5 p.m., on Thursday, June 10th 1915.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the secretary-treasure.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

A. J. FLOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Vulcan, Alberta.

M26t3

HAIL INSURANCE

We thank our many clients for the generous support they are giving us in HAIL INSURANCE.

This goes to show that a GOOD COMPANY is APPRECIATED.

Rates 7% Cash or Note

Insure With Us And Be Safe

ARTHUR MITCHELL & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND NOTARIE

PROHIBITION

COME AND HEAR

CLINTON N. HOWARD

AMERICA'S GREATEST ORATOR

A great opportunity for those living in the country to hear him speak on the burning question of the hour

VULCAN, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, AT 2 P.M.

Local and General Items

Mr. Stev Forrester, of Vulcan, has completed the erection of a new house and barn.

Mr. P. H. Irving was a High River visitor on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. W. F. Jennejohn returned from a business trip to Calgary on Tuesday morning last.

Clinton Howard speakes in Vulcan on Sunday, June 6th, at 2 o'clock sharp, on the burning question of the day, Prohibition. He is America's finest orator. Don't miss hearing him.

Mr. D. Jones, who has been on a visit to his old city London, Ontario, arrived back in Vulcan on Saturday morning.

Married, on Saturday, May 29th, at the Manse, Vulcan, the Rev. D. K. Allan officiating, Louis R. Hollander, of Champion, son of Wm. Hollander, of Cranbrook, B. C., to Naomi Galloway, of Champion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Galloway, of Champion. Mr. and Mrs. Hollander left for Cranbrook, B.C. the same day.

Rexall Orderlies are a specific for the bowel troubles of ageing people. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

R.N.A. Social in the Masonic Hall, Vulcan, on Friday, June 4th.

Inspector Tucker was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Miss Cassie Davis was a visitor to Calgary on Wednesday evening last for a few days.

The flags in the town for Empire Day were numerous. Incidentally, ought we not to have a a flag on the town hall all the time? It seems the proper thing to do somehow..

Rev. R. Peck, of Edmonton, was in town on Saturday last, and went out to the Lomond district in the afternoon.

When the jury on the Lusitania dead returned their verdict it was one of "Wilful and wholesale murder" against the Kaiser and his Government. This ought to be sufficient to hang the whole bunch when the war is over. Still, one wonders whether it will be carried out.

The third annual district meeting of the W.C.T.U., meet in Nanton on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, when much of the business for consideration will be in connection with the prohibition campaign.

King's birthday, June 3rd.

On Wednesday afternoon last the interment of Cecilia Fay, the four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutson, of Vulcan, took place at the Highland cemetery. Previous to interment a short service was held at the Masonic Hall, when many of the friends, as well as the parents and sisters, of the deceased, gathered to pay their last respects. The Rev. D. K. Allan, who conducted the service, spoke a few well chosen words of condolence and comfort to those who bore the loss of the young and promising life.

A meeting of the Athletic Association was called for Monday night of this week for the purpose of getting things into working order for the celebration of July 1st. It is hoped that for this year's celebration it will be possible to use the new grounds of the Vulcan Agricultural Society, which are to be just east of the town. Arrangements for purchase are being entered into.

The town of Carlstadt is anxious to change its name to something less Teuton in sound, and to this end a meeting of the townspeople was called on Tuesday evening of last week to consider the question, Mayor McDairmid being in the chair. Out of a list of names subscribed to from all over the province it was decided by vote to submit the names Alliance, Sheldon and Alderson to the government and railway authorities for choice of one of the three names.

Constipation causes mental and physical suffering. Rexall Orderlies—a general laxative—promptly relieve constipation. Sold only by D. J. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

R.N.A. Social in the Masonic Hall, Vulcan, on Friday, June 4th.

The recent rains have made the various gardens in the village look well, and great things are expected from the horticultural efforts this year. A few of the residents are complaining that their gardens have been spoiled by the incursion of chickens, against which the by law does not apply. It is a pity that this is so, but this years experience ought to show the wisdom of placing everthing under the by law next year. If chickens do damage, put them on the retired list.

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid up - - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - - $3,750,000

$1000

The first thousand is the hardest to get, but it is the basis of a fortune. Small regular deposits in the Savings Department of this Bank are the surest way to get a start in the world.

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A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Bank of Hamilton
ESTABLISHED 1872

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Selling Groceries, Men's Half Hose, Ladies Cashmere, Cotton and Lisle Hose, Men's Shirts, Overalls, Boots, Shoes, Wash Goods, Men and Ladies Underwear.

LADIES UNDERWEAR

Ladies Night Gown, Trimmed Lace and Embroidery - -	$1.00
Ladies Ribbed Vest	15c. and 25c.
Ladies Drawers - -	35c.
Ladies Black Sateen Skirt, Special for Friday and Saturday -	$1.25
House Dresses - - -	95c.

WASH GOODS

Scotch Ginghams - -	12½c.
Wash Crepe Cloth - -	14c.
Muslins and Crepe Cloth -	20c.
Wash Crepe Cloth - -	12½c.
Vesting - -	25c. and 35c.

GROCERIES

Bananas, per doz. - -	25c.
Oranges, per doz.	20c., 30c., 40c.
Grape Fruit, Large,	3 for 25c.
Strawberries, per box -	15c.

Green Vegetables, Fresh Daily

MEN'S HALF HOSE

Men's Black and Tan Cotton Half Hose, 2 pairs for - -	35c.
Men's Grey Half Hose, 2 pairs for - - - - -	35c.
Men's Black Cashmere Half Hose, 3 pairs for - - -	$1.00
Men's Wool Half Hose -	25c.
Men's Cotton Half Hose,	3 for 25c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Men's Balbriggan Suit -	80c.
Men's Work Shirts - -	95c.
Men's Dress Shirts - -	85c.
Men's Dress Shirts - -	$1.25
Men's Rain Coats - -	$7.95

GROCERIES

All Canned Fruit, 1½ lb. -	20c.
New Honey, 5 lb. Tins -	$1.10
New Honey, Small Glasses	25c.
Lime Juice, Large Bottles	50c.
Wagstaffe's Grape Juice -	30c.

NOTICE

No Goods Charged at Sale Prices.

Butter and Eggs taken as Cash and Highest Prices Paid

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Very, well," Geoffrey said carelessly. He was getting used to these strange quick appearances and these equally strange requests. "It shall be as you desire, uncle."

Ralph nodded. He gave a swift turn of his head as if looking for some one unconsciously, then he crossed the room and stooped down beside the brass-bound box, which was at the bottom of a pile of packages. His long fingers felt over the quaint brasses.

"A most remarakble looking pattern," said Geoffrey.

"It is not a pattern at all," Ralph replied.

"The quaint filigree work is a language—the written signs of old Tibet, only you are not supposed to know that; indeed, I only found it out myself a few days ago. It had been a long search; but, as I can only see with my fingers, you can understand that. But this is part of the secret."

Geoffrey was profoundly interested.

"Tell me what the language says?" he asked.

"Not now—perhaps not at all. It is a ghastly and terrible thing, and even your nerves are not fireproof. There is only one thing I have to ask you before I efface myself for the present. When you take up that box to carry it down stairs it is to slip through your fingers. You are to drop it."

"I am to drop that box. Is there anything else?"

"Not for the present. You are smiling; I feel that you are smiling. For Heaven's sake take this seriously; take everything that I say seriously, boy. Oh, I know what is in your mind—I am going in a clumsy way to get something. I might so easily get what I require by a little judicious burglary. That is what your unsophisticated mind tells you. Later you will know better."

Ralph turned cheerfully round and left the room. He paused in the doorway. "Don't forget," he said, "that my visit here is a secret. In fact, everything is a secret until I give you permission to make it public."

This time he left. Geoffrey had managed to drag one or two of the boxes away before Marion appeared. She reproached him gently that he had not waited for her. There might be spooks and bogies in those packages capable of harm.

"I dare say there are," Geoffrey laughed. "But you were such a long time. Every girl seems to imagine that an hour is like a piece of elastic—you can stretch it out as long as you like. At any rate I have done no harm. As far as I can judge there's only one good thing here."

"And what is that?" Marion asked.

Geoffrey pointed to the floor.

"That one," he said. "The queer brass-bound box at the bottom."

CHAPTER XIV.

"It Might Be You"

Marion caught her breath quickly. The marble pallor of her face showed up more strongly against her dark hair. Geoffrey caught the look and his eyes grew sympathetic.

"What's the matter, little girl?" he asked. "It isn't like you to faint."

"Neither am I going to faint, Geoff. But I had forgotten all about that box. I cannot go into details, for there are some things that we don't talk about to anybody. But that box is connected with rather an unhappy time in my youth."

"Hundreds of years ago," Geoffrey said flippantly.

"Oh, but it is no laughing matter, I assure you. When my mother was a child she was surrounded by all the craft and superstition of her race and religion. That was long before she got converted and married my father. I don't know how it was managed, but my mother never quite broke with her people, and once or twice, when she went to stay in Tibet, I accompanied her.

"My mother used to get restless at times, and then nothing would do but a visit to Tibet. And yet, at other times, nobody could possibly have told her from a European with foreign blood in her veins. For months and months she would be as English as you and I. Then the old fit would come over her.

"There was not a cleverer or more brilliant woman in India than my mother. When she died she gave me these things, and I was not to part with them. And, much as I should like to disobey, I cannot break that promise."

It seemed to Geoffrey that Marion spoke more regretfully than feelingly. He had never heard her say so much regarding her mother before. Affectionate and tender as Marion was, there was not the least trace of these characteristics in her tone now.

"Did you really love your mother?" Geoffrey asked suddenly.

"I always obeyed her," Marion stammered. "And I'd rather not discuss the subject, Geoff. Oh, they were bad people, my mother's ancestors. They possessed occult knowledge far beyond anything known or dreamt of by the wisest western savants. They could remove people mysteriously, they could strike at a long distance, they could wield unseen terrors. Such as the terrors that hang over Ravenspur, for instance."

Marion smiled sadly. Her manner changed suddenly and she was her old self again.

"Enough of horrors," she said. "I came here to help you. Come along."

The boxes were carried below until only the brass-bound one remained. Geoffrey stooped to lift it. The wood was light and thin, the brass-work was the merest tracing.

A sudden guilty feeling came over Geoffrey as he raised it shoulder-high. He felt half inclined to defy his uncle Ralph and take the consequences. It seemed a mean advantage, a paltry gratifying of what, after all, might be mere curiosity.

But the vivid recollection of those strained, sightless eyes rose before him. Ralph Ravenspur was not the man to possess the petty vice of irrepressible curiosity. Had it not been a woman he had to deal with, and Marion at that, Geoffrey would not have hesitated for a moment. Down below in the hall he heard the hollow rasp of Ralph's voice.

Geoffrey made up his mind grimly. He seemed to stumble forward, and the box fell from his shoulder, crashing down on the stone floor. The force of the shock simply shivered it in pieces, a great nest of grass and feathers dropped out, and from the inside a large mass of strange objects appeared.

"I am very sorry," Geoffrey stammered after the box had fallen.

"Never mind," she said, "accidents will happen."

But Geoffrey was rapt in the contemplation of what he saw before him—some score or more of ivory discs, each of which contained some painting; many of them appeared to be portraits.

Geoffrey picked up one of them and examined it curiously. He was regarding an ivory circle with a dark face of a beautiful fury.

"Why, this is you," Geoffrey cried. "If you could only give way to a curious cruel passion, it is you to the life."

"I had forgotten that," Marion gasped. "Of course, it is not me. See how old and stained the ivory is; hundreds of years old, it must be. Don't ask any more questions, but go and throw that thing in the sea. Never speak of the subject again."

Geoffrey promised. He strode out of the house and along the terrace. As he was descending the steps, a hand touched his arm. Ralph stood there.

"Give it me," he said, "at once."

"Give you what, uncle?"

"That ivory thing you have in your pocket. I felt certain it was there. Give it to me. Assume you have cast it over the cliffs. Marion will be as satisfied."

"But I promised Marion that—"

"Oh, I know. And if you knew everything, you would not hesitate for a moment to comply with my request."

"Uncle, I cannot do this thing."

A hard expression came over Ralph's face.

"Listen," he said in his rasping voice. "The lives and happiness of us all are at stake. The very existence of the woman you love is in your hands.

"I have schemed for this," he said. "I expected it. And now you are going to baulk me. It is not as if I did not know what you possess."

"That is because you must have overheard my conversation with Marion."

"I admit it," Ralph said coolly. "I listened, of course. But you found it and I heard what I expected. It is for you to say whether the truth comes out or not."

"The truth, the truth," Geoffrey cried passionately. "It must out."

"Then give me that miniature. I'll ask you on my knees if you like."

There was an imploring ring in the speaker's voice. Geoffrey hesitated.

"If no harm is to come to Marion," he said. "I might break my word."

Ralph gripped him by the arm convulsively.

"I swear it," he whispered. "On my honor be it. Have I not told you before that not for all Ravenspur would I have a hair of that girl's head injured! If ever a man in this world meant anything, I mean that. The miniature, come!"

And Geoffrey, with a sigh, handed the ivory disc to Ralph.

CHAPTER XV.

Ralph Ravenspur's Conceit

"I should like to know why you wanted the ivory picture?"

It was Geoffrey who asked the question. He and Ralph Ravenspur were moving along the lanes that led up to the cliffs. They were deep lanes, with overhanging hedges on either side—lanes where it was not easy for two conveyances to pass.

"I dare say you would," Ralph replied. "But not at present. In due course you must know everything. Geoffrey, you are fond of novel reading?"

"Yes, especially books of the Gaboriau type. And yet, in all my reading, I never knew a more thrilling mystery than that of the ivory portrait."

"You had a good look at it, then?"

"Of course I did. The likeness to Marion was amazing. It might have been her own photograph on the ivory, it was the same, yet not the same—Marion transformed to an avenging fury."

"An ancestress of hers, no doubt?"

"Of course. The idea of it being Marion herself is out of the question."

"That you may dismiss at once," Ralph said. "The age of the medallion proves that and Marion is an angel."

"She is, Uncle Ralph. I am fearfully puzzled. What can Marion's queer ancestors and all that kind of thing have to do with our family terror?"

Ralph declined to say, beyond the fact that there was a connection. A horseman was coming pounding down the lane and he stepped aside instinctively.

"Jessop," he murmured. "I can tell by the trot of his horse."

Jessop, one of the farmers on the estate, it was. Geoffrey regarded his companion admiringly. He seemed to be able to dispense with eyes altogether. A long course of training in woodcraft stood him in good stead now. The apple-cheeked farmer pulled up so as to pass the squire's at a walking pace.

"Morning, Jessop," Geoffrey cried cheerfully. "Where are you going dressed in your best? And what are you doing with that feminine looking box?"

The big man grinned sheepishly.

"Riding into town," he explained. "Fact is, missus and myself have got a lodger, a great lady, who's taken our drawing room and two bedrooms. They do say it's going to be the fashion for the 'quality' to spend their holidays right in t' country. It's a rare help to us these hard times."

Ralph Ravenspur turned round suddenly upon his nephew.

"Is it a fact?" he demanded. "Is it as Jessop says?"

"I believe so," Geoffrey replied. "I know that for the last five years the influx of visitors along this lonely coast has been steadily growing. It seems to have become quite the thing for good-class people to take cottages and farmhouses miles away from everywhere, but I have not heard of any of our tenants having them before."

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1062

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Neutrals Suffer by the War

Smuggling a Big Business as Carried on in Europe

The Germans are generally disliked in all the Scandinavian countries, in Holland and Italy, but the enormous prices they are willing to pay for the articles they want appeal to the cupidity of the people of the neutral countries, so that smuggling is now carried out on a big scale.

A correspondent who has travelled widely since the outbreak of the war writes entertainingly of the hardships and burdens, the profits and the wiles of the smugglers in neutral countries who have been getting goods across the frontiers into Germany.

Some of these neutrals are growing fat on the profits of their commerce with the belligerents, and at the hotels in frontier towns German and British agents, who have no use for the neutral except to buy goods from them, eye each other with suspicion.

"Any grain which can be got over the Italian frontier is worth nearly three times as much as the Italian farmer has ever dreamed of getting for his crop. The temptations of smuggling, therefore, are large, and neutral governments are confronted with greater difficulties than we are inclined to give them credit for in enforcing regulations against the exportation of particular goods.

One may hear in Holland stories from business men of what sound like fabulous prices offered for foodstuffs, metals, petrol and rubber delivered across the frontier; and the same is true in Italy.

Women have been caught crossing the Dutch frontier with petrol in specially designed receptacles hidden beneath their petticoats. The facts were recently published of the discovery and confiscation of a quantity of bacon, which was packed inside fresh carcasses which had been cut open and joined together again. Contraband of divers kinds has been found hidden under layers of mangelwurzels in a railway truck.

"All neutral countries are suffering in varying degrees from the war, if only by the interruption of trade and the higher prices of foodstuffs. In Sweden there is real hardship in some parts of the country from the inability to export timber. On Holland the burden is particularly heavy, with the cost of maintaining the mobilized army and the expense of the Belgian refugees.

"In all the countries the task of government now is ticklish work. Human nature is the same everywhere, and in one country as much as in another, peoples are growing restive under their burdens and critical of the authorities.

A conspicuous international incident, as was the case of the Dacia or Wilhelmina or the violation of the air neutrality of Holland by the German airships, attracts public attention, but we have little conception of the constant strain of a thousand similar if less notorious embarrassments, which is upon every neutral government.

We hear in the result something of the German passport frauds in the United States, but have no idea of all the detailed annoyance which from that and similar causes is thrown upon every embassy, legation and consular office abroad.

It was never a happy day for Sammy's painstaking father when his young hopeful's school report arrived at his Boston home. As for Sammy himself—well, he was a philosopher. The awful day had come once more, and father was in the lowest depths of misery. "Sammy, Sammy," he groaned, "why is it that you are at the bottom of your class again?"

"What does it matter, father," whether I am at the top or the bottom?" queried that wise youth. "They teach the same at both ends, you know!"

Mrs. Crabshaw—That woman next door is going to the theatre tonight.

Crabshaw—Then I suppose we'll have to go, too, for their dog will be barking the whole evening.

A Western Poet

R. J. C. Stead, Who is Known as the Poet of the Prairies

Western Canada has every reason to be proud of Robert J. C. Stead, whose literary productions, both in poetry and prose, so cleverly and faithfully, reflect the life of the prairies, and which have placed this western country of ours on intimate acquaintance with readers all over the world. For a number of years Mr. Stead was editor of the Cartwright Review and the Crystal City Courier, and is at present engaged on the staff of the general publicity agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Department of Natural Resources, Calgary. An interesting sketch of his life, together with a resume of his literary productions, appeared in a recent number of the Western Standard, from which the following is an excerpt:

"In the year 1903 began the literary history of this poet and author, when a short poem known as the "Empire Builders" was published in the Canadian Magazine. This beautiful poem dealt with such aspects of Canadian development that it was widely reprinted. Amongst others the Literary Digest, of New York, gave it instantaneous recognition. Encouraged by this, young Stead gave himself to the compilation of a volume of verse which was published in book form in 1908, under the title "Empire Builders." The years of intimate experience with the prairies, as expressed in these verses, made them profound in their appeal, made them fine and true in their feeling and observation. They were "born, not made," and they carry intense conviction with them. The Montreal Standard was right when it said: 'lines like these will live and explain to those who never saw the country what life on the prairie really meant.' Such is the power of divine poetry.' This book was a considerable success; it passed through four editions and was favorably reviewed by over two hundred representative publications. The principal elements which have won distinction for it are, an ea style, a strong patriotic appeal, a strong portrayal of those subtle influences that peculiarly belong to pioneer prairie life. This was followed by "Prairie Born" in 1911, and also a collection of his poems under the title "Songs of the Prairie." These had a large sale, and the book was taken up by publishers on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Stead has done much in these prairie poems to build up the true spirit of the Canadian west. It is true there is more in Canada than muscle and Rocky Mountains and no one has contributed more than Mr. Stead to the true national spirit of which the free, open, and fruitful prairie is such a convincing illustration.

Mr. Stead has recently entered the field of novel writers with a tale of Western Canada entitled "The Ball Jumper," which was published in England in June and in Canada in September. . . . The story is well worth reading; it is healthy, sound and inspiring; a strong story of human everyday life in the west presented in a popular and attractive way."

'Baiting' Railways

Popular Prejudice Against the Railways Results in Harm to the Country

In the past, Canada has learned many lessons of importance from the experience of her nearest neighbor, the United States. While the Canadian people are always disposed to act with independence, they are not short-sighted enough to reject what may be learned with profit from another country very similar in nature to this one.

A few weeks ago, the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States handed out a decision granting to the railway companies in certain sections the right to increase their rates. A few years ago any such decision would have aroused a storm of protest. The recent decision was accepted, generally, in such good part as to suggest that the public is being educated in economic truths.

President Woodrow Wilson, who is one of the leading economists of his day, sometimes hands out hints to the public along with his messages. One of these he handed out when he first mentioned the subject of freight rate increases. He said the prosperity of the country is bound up with the prosperity of the railways. He suggested that the public, in hurting the railways were hurting themselves. Justice for the railways was justice for the public also.

Big industries, like some big men, are sometimes not in popular favor with the general public. They are expected to give evidence of generosity to all and sundry; otherwise, they are roundly condemned. They lend themselves to the critical uses of cartooning. Such has been the experience of the United States. But the United States is learning what an expensive habit railway-baiting is, and is quick to profit by the lesson. In the last election, the remarkable gains of the Republican party, once shot and apparently killed because it was believed to be a friend of the "big interests," has been interpreted by all disinterested political experts in the United States as sufficient evidence that the nagging of business just because nagging was popular and not because business was guilty of sin, had begun to pall on the American public.

When an application by the Canadian railway companies for permission to increase their freight rates is before the board of railway commissioners, it is timely to point out that the great danger both the railways and the public have to fear is popular prejudice against the railways. Let such prejudice take form, and it will be extremely hard for justice to be done, with the result that the railways will suffer and the country with them.—Montreal Evening News.

Crossing Alfalfa

Experiments That Promise to Improve the Plant For Grazing Purposes

Alfalfa is such a well known forage crop that little has been done to improve it by scientific breeding. But alfalfa has several serious defects. It is not well adapted to grazing, and it does not produce seed freely.

William Southworth of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, has been making some experiments that promise greatly to improve alfalfa in these respects. He picked out as the plant most likely to fulfill the conditions, the common yellow trefoil, known as black medick (Medicago lupulina L).

The black medick is looked upon as a weed in the United States and Canada. It grows profusely in meadows, generally almost or quite flat upon the ground. It has slender stems and produces an abundance of fine leaves, which yield good grazing, but not good hay.

In the Journal of Heredity, Mr. Southworth reports on the success of his experiments. While alfalfa seeds poorly, its cousin, the black medick, produces an abundance of seeds. Alfalfa seems to need the help of bees in its pollenation, while the black medick is generally self fertilized.

Mr. Southworth began in 1911 with mother alfalfa plants obtained from the United States department of agriculture, Washington, but, owing to the hot season, not one of he crosses set seed. In August of that year he picked out an alfalfa plant growing in a discarded grass plot with rich green foliage and an abundance of healthy, vigorous, violet flowers. These flowers he fertilized with pollen from black medick growing as weeds. From these he obtained five healthy pods.

Sowing the seed from these in the fall of 1912, he raised twenty-four plants, nineteen of which he removed to the open field. These were allowed to fertilize themselves, and the plants from their seed were raised in the autumn of 1913 in the greenhouses of the department of plant breeding, Cornell university.

Without going into the details of the growth of each plant the results may be summarized by saying that 82 per cent. of the plants grew above the average (5.5 inches) in height and about 78 per cent. were not erect in growth.

Mr. Southworth says the cross is difficult to make. He is continuing his experiments and urges others to investigate along the same lines.

He notes also that the difficulty in getting hard alfalfa seeds to germinate. This may be overcome by immersing them for ten minutes in strong commercial sulphuric acid and then washing them free from the acid. This method was invented by Professor H. H. Love of Cornell.

Painting the War

The latest and greatest war hardly lends itself to painting of the courtly kind. The prolonged sojourn in the mud of trenches, the battering of invisible hosts by invisible hosts, give opportunities enough for heroism, but not heroism of the melodramatic kind most congenial to royal salons, which prefer war with the nimbus of flashing steel, waving plumes and carefully-valeted soldiery. Quite naturally, our more prosaic age, better endowed mechanically, is wondering whether there be not in the cinematograph a better mode of recording the war. One need not enter on the technical question whether films can be devised which will live for posterity. From another side there arises the difficulty that the very lack of visibility and the dramatic in modern warfare, which makes it stubborn material for the painter, makes it material hardly less stuborn for the cinematograph. —London News and Leader.

Cool the Cream

One of the most common causes of poor quality butter is the lack of immediate, thorough cooling of the cream after separation. The dairy division of the United States department of agriculture has made a careful investigation of conditions on a large number of dairy farms, and the data obtained show that, if properly cooled, cream of the best grades can be produced with but little extra labor or expense. The principles involved are very simple and are easily understood. A liberal use of ice which has been stored in winter to be used the following summer is one of the requirements for the solution of the poor butter problem. Farmers who are already successfully delivering good products to the creamery have usually provided for themselves a convenient source of supply for the ice, suitable houses for storing the ice, and ice-water tanks for the immediate cooling of the milk or cream.

Intercourse between Russia and England began in the middle of the sixteenth century by the one route that is still open via the White Sea. It was a hazarduous and costly voyage. The crews of two of the three ships with which Richard Chancellor made his first trip in 1553 were forzen to death, Sir Hugh Willoughby among them.

Better Times in Sight

Trade Commissioner Says Canada Has Seen the Worst

Addressing the London chamber of commerce on trade with the Dominion of Canada and the Empire, Hamilton Wicks, the trade commissioner, expressed the opinion that Canada knew the worst and was now moving forward to better things. He expected the harvest of 1915 would do a great deal to relieve the situation, but the relief would not be fully realized until 1916, hence the watchword for the immediate future should be one of caution.

In comparing business methods Mr. Wickes said the average Britisher was neither inquisitive nor acquisitive as regards available information, and while intensely self-reliant in some directions he was strangley diffident to his powers in others. As a manufacturer, the Britisher was without a peer; as a salesman he was without a knowledge of the markets or the science of selling as compared with his foreign neighbors. After explaining certain difficulties in connection with Canadian trade, Mr. Wickes offered general suggestions for improvement of overseas trade, amongst which were the organization of an intelligence department on a big scale and the registration of firms; also better co-operation between banker and manufacturers.

A declaration against the enticement at the present time of skilled laborers to emigrate, which was to the detriment of home industries, was applauded.

HAIR CAME OUT IN GREAT COMBFULS

Little Hills of Dandruff Itched Badly on Child's Scalp. Would Burn, Itch and Smart. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Glen Sutton, Que.—"My daughter's scalp was affected. It would come in bunches on top of her head as big as the end of my finger. The eruption was like little hills of dandruff which itched very badly; she would scratch till her scalp would bleed. Then it would burn and smart. Her hair would be all fastened together with a white powder-like substance. Her hair did not grow well and was very thin. It came out in great combfuls every time she combed it.

"I put on the Cuticura Ointment at night and in the morning would wash it with warm water and Cuticura Soap. She is completely cured.

"My second daughter was troubled with a breaking out on her back. When she would get heated up it would prick just like pins. I used Cuticura Ointment on her back, then washed it in the morning with the Cuticura Soap and they cured it." (Signed) Mrs. A. H. Aiken, July 11, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. Book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

The BOB LONG

GLOVES AND MITTS
Union Made
FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP OUR MOTTO
Samples sent your dealer on request.
R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

Dreadnought Cruisers

It is curious to remember, after the first evolution of the Dreadnought cruiser, what a wave of scepticism set in regarding this type of vessel. They are called bastard hybrids, neither cruiser nor battleship; and there was a strong disposition in some quarters to stop building them altogether. The course of the present war—the battles of the Bight, of the Falkland Islands, and of the North Sea—is a striking answer to these doubts. The combination of immense gun power with almost the very highest speed has proved one of the most effective of all in practice. The Goeben's versatile career shows it, as well as our own ships' achievements; and it is extremely fortunate that we are now so much better provided with ships of this type than we should have been not long since.—London Chronicle.

Mayor Mitchell of New York at the conference of mayors in Philadelphia, said:

"A city should be conducted as thriftily as a Scotch household. You know, of course, the kind of Scotch household I mean—the kind where the father, setting off on a fortnight's business trip, says in the hall: 'Goodbye, all, and, Kathleen, dinna forget to mak' leetle Dugald tak' his glasses aff when he's na looking at naething.'"

"Climax" Cultivators Destroy

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IT MEANS BIGGER CROPS

BENSON'S
Corn Starch
In the famous
Yellow Package

Don't ask merely for 'corn starch' or even for 'the best starch', but insist on BENSON'S —the 'Quality Starch' with a reputation gained by half a century's experience.

AT ALL GROCERS
53

75 YEARS OF PROGRESS
The Old Reliable
CUNARD LINE
Established 1840
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$50 ALL STEAMERS INCLUDING LUSITANIA
The largest, fastest and finest steamer now in service.
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THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.,
304 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

300 CARLOADS
Seed and Table Potatoes
200 CARLOADS BALED HAY
Prompt Delivery—Reasonable Prices. We finance Government and Municipal Relief Orders.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2. No.3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS. LOST VIGOR & VIM. KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES. BLOOD POISON. PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL. E. FOUGERA & CO. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG.
TRY NEW DRAGEE'S TASTELESS FORM OF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

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Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for Free Book.
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Have You Seen Our
LATEST MATCH?
Ask For
'The Buffalo'
Look for the Buffalo on the Box
THE E. B. EDDY CO.,
LIMITED,
Hull, - Canada

No More Corns Cure Guaranteed
Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Rifle Range in London Park

Coutts Employees Practice Firing Among Old Ledgers

One of the quaintest of the new rifle ranges with which London has been recently furnished is that situated in the top story of Coutts Bank, in the Strand. A long room devoted to the storage of the ledgers of a hundred years, old worm-eaten tomes arranged on either side in serried rows, has been transformed into a most useful range, where Coutts young men practice rifle firing of an evening.

Cholly—When I was a boy, you know, the doctor said if I didn't stop smoking cigarettes I would become feeble-minded.

Miss Keen—Well, why didn't you stop?

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1052

Modern Farms

Benefits to be Derived From Demonstration Farms

Mr. Cahill of Saskatoon, speaking to a morning paper, says the farmers of Saskatchewan know more about legislation than the members of parliament do. Whether correct or no, that is a very common opinion among those farmers. Mr. Cahill, however, does not, like some of them, resent efforts on the part of government to spread agricultural knowledge. On the contrary, he says either the federal or the provincial government should have a model farm every thirty miles, run by trained men from the agricultural colleges. He takes it for granted that this could be done without cost to the country. If farming can be made to pay, surely model farming should pay better. That sounds elementary; and yet it is wonderful how seldom government things do pay. Even if the usual leaks and incompetencies of government service such as political appointments and political purchasing at the instance of local political bosses, were entirely eliminated, it might be wise to do some things on a model farm that would not pay, experiments and demonstrations take more in labor than they return in cash. The farm might perhaps be used to some extent as a place of useful service for prisoners on parole, and these might perhaps need more coaching than their work would pay for, though on the other hand it would relieve the government of their keep in prison. It has been found in practice that prisoners so treated do not need much watching. There must be enough of truth in Mr. Cahill's calculation to command respect for so sensible a proposal. The farms would need at any rate to show profitable culture in a way to convince onlookers. It is said that wherever there is a model farm in the States its influence is visible on agricultural productiveness and prosperity for a day's journey round it. Rightly worked, could any proposal be more promising for the good of the country than such a systematic inoculation of the soil with the knowledge microbe?—Montreal Witness.

Britain's Mosquito Fleet

Important Part Played by Trawlers in Naval Warfare

Steam trawlers play an important but little-known part in the present war.

Thousands of these fishing vessels are now engaged in mine sweeping, in protecting battleships from hostile submarines, and in military operations against the Germans in the shallows of the Belgian coast. After the German raid on Scarborough and other English east coast towns in December, steam trawlers picked up no less than 1,500 floating mines in a week. The work is dangerous, for many of the German mines, with their bristling contact points, explode in the nets.

Nothing affords such protection against submarines as a cordon of trawlers round a fleet. The submarines must come close to be effective, and on rising to the surface to use the periscope, they are easily detected by the trawlers. There is also the chance that they will get in a shot at what the navy calls 'tin whales.'

A large fleet of trawlers will soon take part in the Belgian coast operations, and some already are there. They carry one gun forward, another aft, and two abeam.

The weapons are quick-firers of comparatively small calibre, but the boats, sailing in close under the lee of the sand dunes and increasing the general volume of fire, help to prevent enemy guns from taking a base along the shore, and making a direct target of the big monitors and cruisers.

$100 REWARD, $100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Editors Might Learn

A Short Course in an Agricultural College Would be Beneficial

Rural school teachers and ministers of the country churches can exercise an influence in promoting better farming and for this reason the agricultural colleges have sought to enlist their sympathies through short courses. So far little effort has been made to secure the co-operation of the editors of the newspapers except by offering for publication a few formal items from time to time. The Iowa Agricultural College recently gave a short course for the newspaper men of the state and with a registartion of 125 placed agricultural matters in a new light before them. These editors were given an insight into farm practice that will serve them in good purpose in their own communities. Our Canadian colleges could not do a better stroke of business than follow up this idea. Have the editors spend a week in conference with the professors and note the possibilities that lie before the farmers. It would change the attitude of many of these journalists from indifference to enthusiasm. They would be ready to support or even initiate plans for better production and closer co-operation in their home districts.—Montreal Herald.

"Lady," said the pilot of the club members who had assisted Horatio Haugover to get home, "here is your husband."

"But why," she ejaculated as she opened the door, "why did you bring him up the back way?"

The pilot answered: "Because there is a sign out there that say: "Deliver All Packages in the Rear."—Detroit News

Advantages of Farm Life

Professor Bedford Conducting a Campaign on "Back to the Land"

Professor G. A. Bedford, Manitoba deputy minister of agriculture, delivered a lecture on the back-to-the-land movement in Winnipeg recently.

Professor Bedford took as his topic "The Advantages of Farm Life and Selecting a Farm." He drew attention to the fact that during the past decade many had left the farm for the city. He thought it probable that the tide was now setting in the opposite direction, and many would leave the city for the farm.

Life on the farm is a healthy life, a safe life for the family. The farmer has an assured income. He is not affected by hard times to the extent the city dweller is. He at times may not have as much to spend, but if industrious he will have a sufficiency and a home.

Land in the province of Manitoba is a good investment, and it is likely to increase in value for many years to come. Then, what work a man does on his homestead he is doing for himself and reaps the benefit himself. The value of agricultural produce was rapidly increasing and there was never a time in history when the prospects were brighter for mixed farming.

Professor Bedford, however, warned his audience that the farm was no place for a lazy man, a drinking man, or a quitter. A successful farmer must be a handy man, and a man thorough in all he does. The farmer has to face his share of discouragement, but he is assured of victory if he will stay and fight it out.

Professor Bedford drew attention to the fact that there are 30,000 free homesteads yet available in Manitoba, that the country between Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg, and northwest of Lake Manitoba was, for the most part, yet to be settled, and that it offered exceptional advantages to the mixed farmer, well-wooded, well-watered, with rich soil, it could be made extraordinarily productive.

The lecture wa illustrated by stereoptican pictures of typical farm animals.

A Good Medicine For the Spring

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives---A Tonic is All You Need

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. S. E. Stephens, Ponoka, Alta., says: "I suffered severely from headaches, and was badly run down in health. I had tried several remedies with no benefit, until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I can recommend them with confidence to all weak women."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

More Production is Needed

What we should direct our attention to in this country now is the increased production rather than increased acreage. The farmers of Germany have long since learned this lesson. In twenty years they have increased the average yield of the five leading crops, viz., wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes 61.9 per cent. The average yield of wheat of 21.2 bushels from 1886 to 1895 was increased to 31.8 bushels for the years 1906 to 1910. The production of potatoes for the same period was increased from 130 to 210.1 bushels. The yield of the same crops in the United States for the same period increased 19.8 per cetn., wheat 12.7 bushels to 14.7, potatoes 73.2 bushels to 96.9. The average production of 210.1 bushels of potatoes by the German farmers at 55.3 cents, the average price to the Iowa farmer, making an acre yield of $116.18 should look good to any Iowa farmer.—Bulletin, Niles and Watters Saving Bank, Anamosa, Iowa.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

"I see yer spring-cleaning, Mrs. Samson."

"Just that, Mrs. McPherson. There's naethin' like gien things a turn aboot at times. Losh! dae ye ken, I've just come across a pair o' slippers under the bed I hivna seen for twenty years!"

Lady Visitor—That's a badly wounded soldier—what are you going to do with him?

Orderly—Oh, 'e's goin' back again to the front.

Lady Visitor—Good heavens—whatever for?

Orderly—'E thinks 'e knows who done it.—London Opinion.

Her Ruling Passion

"She intended to refuse him, but she is such a lover of bargains that she could not."

"How was that?"

"He looked so cheap when she turned him down that she snapped him up."

First Manager—I see you have a new leading woman. Did the other one take sick?

Second Manager—No, but she didn't take well.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

Raising Heifer Calves

Striking Example of the Utility of Keeping Dairy Records

The records of two herds of dairy cows owned by two neighbors furnish a striking example of the utility of dairy records to the man who really wants to build up a good herd. The first man has been cow testing for four years and has selected his cows carefully, studying their various preferences and capacities, each one as an individual. He raises heifers from his best cows; four two-year-olds gave last year an average of 7,144 pounds of milk, while his herd of ten gave an average of 8,059 pounds of milk, and 259 pounds of fat.

The neighbor considers it simpler to buy just what cows he can. He does not raise any calves. Last year his nine cows, all upwards of six years old, except two heifers, gave an average of only 4,240 pounds of milk. This is just about one-half as much milk per cow as in the first herd. The best cow gave only 6,355 lbs. less than the average of the four heifers in the first herd. He has nothing on which to start building up a good dairy herd, unless it be his judgment in "picking a winner," which judgment, by the way, does not appear to be of A1 quality. The owner of the first herd has the advantage of four years of dairy records practically indispensable to the real dairy afrmer, besides matured judgment in handling cows to better advantage. Cow testing pays.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

The Best Seed

Varieties of Grain For the Prairie Provinces

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist, recommends the following varieties of grain for the Prairie Provinces:

Spring wheat: Red Fife best in dry areas, but Marquis where rainfall is sufficient; for earliness and longer straw, Huron and Early Red Fife are suggested for test. Prelude will find favor for earliness, and where the tendency is towards excessively long straw. In dry districts where earliness is needed, Pioneer will probably give satisfaction.

Oats: Banner and Ligowo; Daubeney eight day, or the common commercial sort, Orloff, if extreme earliness is required, provided the climate is not extra dry.

Barley—Manchurian and Ontario Agriculture College No. 21, six-rowed varieties; Canadian Thorpe, Duckbill and Early Chevalier worth testing.

Peas—Arthur, earliest ripening; Prussian Blue, Golden Vine, Chancellor and English Grey, if to be cut green and grown with oats.

One day a tall, gaunt woman, with rope colored hair and an expression of great fierceness, strode into the office of a county clerk in West Virginia.

"You, sir, are the person that keeps the marriage books, ain't ye?" she demanded.

"What book do you wish to see, madam?" asked the polite clerk.

"Kin you find out if Jim Jones was married?"

Search of the records disclosed the name of James Jones, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before.

"Married Elizabeth Mott, didn't he?" asked the woman.

"The license was issued for a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mott."

"Well, young man, I'm Elizabeth. I thought I oughter come in an' tell ye that Jim has escaped!"

"Do you suppose we shall ever have universal peace?"

"Hardly. I fancy marriage will never be entirely abolished."

Careful Doctor

Prescribed Change of Food Instead of Drugs

It takes considerable courage for a doctor to deliberately prescribe only food for a despairing patient, instead of resorting to the usual list of medicines.

Some truly scientific physicians recognize and treat conditions as they are and should be treated. Here's an instance:

"Four years ago I was taken with severe gastritis and nothing would stay on my stomach, so that I was on the verge of starvation.

"I heard of a doctor who had a summer cottage near me—a specialist—and, as a last hope, sent for him.

"After he examined me carefully he advised me to try a small quantity of Grape-Nuts at first, then as my stomach became stronger to eat more.

"I kept at it and gradually began to have color in my face, memory became clear, where before everything seemed a blank. My limbs got stronger and I could walk. So I steadily recovered.

"Now, after a year on Grape-Nuts I weigh 153 lbs. My people were surprised at the way I grew fleshy and strong on this food."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Extending Cultivation

Possibilities of the Canadian West as a Grain Producer

Having unlimited faith in our province and the sister provinces of this great northwest, we are rather too ready to proclaim that we are the granary of the empire. As a matter of fact we are only a spout, though, if we understood our true interests we may become a very much larger one. Great Britain imports about 230,000,000 bushels of wheat each year, in addition to the 70,000,000 bushels she raises. Of this quantity Canada contributes a little less than does the Argentine, and a little more than either Australasia or the United States, about two-thirds as much as Russia and not much more than half what India ships to the British consumer.

Yet there are hundreds of thousands of good acres of land as yet untilled in the northwest, and there is no reason why they should not supply a very much greater percentage of England's wheat supply than now during the present year, and probably for several successive years Canadian farmers are sure of good, perhaps high prices, for all the grain they have to sell.

These facts are evidently recognized by many young men, as the number of homesteads taken up this season is largely in excess of those taken up last year. It is probable that many will take the present opportunity of advancing their fortunes by leaving the city, where the struggle has been over hard, and turning to a pursuit that can never be overdone, and which never refuses a decent living to a vigorous man—Winnipeg Telegram.

Miller's Worm Powders never fail. They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

Agricultural Education

Fuller Agricultural Instruction in the Schools of All the Provinces

Now that industrial conditions in the cities and towns of Canada offer no attractions to draw labor from the rural districts, is it not a rare opportunity to press home the advantages of fuller agricultural instruction in the school system of all the provinces? In his paper to the Ontario Educational Association, Prof. McCready, superintendent of elementary agricultural education in Ontario, said that in 270 rural schools agriculture was now being taught as part of the regular curriculum. The records of school children participating in school fairs, and undertaking the care of plots or live stock in school competitions show an enormous advance in rural Ontario's interest in agricultural teaching in the schools. The provincial government has provided special inducements for teachers to take agricultural summer courses, and thus fit themselves to participate in the important education evolution now proceeding in the rural areas. By all means let the good work Ontario's educational system is doing for the rural districts be pushed on, and imitated in all the other provinces of Canada.

The remedy for rural depopulation is both economic and educational. Not only must the state interest itself in fostering agriculture in a fiscal and transportation way, but it must focus energy upon educational development that will subserve agricultural production. Denmark, with its dozens of agricultural colleges, Germany with its splendid system of agricultural instruction, both elementary and advanced, and the Scandinavian countries have all attained a standard of agricultural production far ahead of this country's life. Only systematic shaping of the educational service to the end of interesting the country youth in country matters will put Canada forward in the agricultural race and prevent a return of the cityward trend when industrial conditions improve. All the conditions are propitious for initiating a large forward movement in agricultural education in the public schools. Let Ontario keep on showing the way.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Canada's Commercial Schools

Canada is finding her rural school fairs profitable for advancing knowledge of agriculture among children of school age. These fairs were started as an innovation less than a decade ago but in 1914 there were 148 of them held in Ontario, covering practically all the rural schools of the province. Pupils entered in these fairs numbered 75,000, and in the competitions 23,000 plots of ground were worked by the children. It is said the influence is materially beneficial in increasing interest in farm work.—Buffalo Commercial.

Your Asthma, Too.—The efficacy of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is not something that is merely to be hoped for; it is to be expected. It never fails to bring relief, and in your own individual case it will do the same. So universal has been the success of this far-famed cure that every one afflicted with this disease owes it to himself to try it.

In order that the world in general and neutral countries in particular may learn something of the work of the French army, the French war office is organizing an expedition of cinematograph opeartors throughout the whole French lines.

Many remarkable films already have been taken, and they will at once be multiplied and circulated. The demand for German war films in the United States and other neutral countries proves the great interest attaching to photographic reproductions of the war.

Striking It Right

He (soulfully)—Don't you often sigh for the wings of a bird, Miss Charmer?

She (decidedly)—Indeed I do! I need some trimming for a new hat badly!

BUY DIRECT — WE PAY FREIGHT
A STANLEY JONES
3 H.P. ENGINE, 28 INCH SEPARATOR, and TRUCKS, $470.00 Freight paid your station
BEST VALUE ANYWHERE
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG AND TERMS TODAY
A. Stanley Jones, Francoeur Bros.

MOTHERS!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething.
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

HORSE-POWER
Your horse can pullbiggerloads if you grease your wagons with
MICA
AXLE GREASE
It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.
Dealers Everywhere
The
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
Made in Canada

Getting Monotonous

Little John was full of mischief and during his first year at school hardly a day passed that he was not sent to stand in the corner.

When the school house burned down and a new one was immediately begun, the little boy went to his father, who was county superintendent.

"Don't you think we could get the carpenter to build a round schoolhouse this time, father?" he said.

"Why, son?" his father asked, in astonishment

"Because," the little fellow answered, "I'm getting tired of corners."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Sweet Young Thing—Life is a grand, sweet song.

Crusty Bachelor—But some of us have blamed poor voices.

She—Would you leave your home for me?

He—I'd leave a baseball game in the ninth inning when the score was a tie.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

Daddy, Mother, Joan and Baby

each and all find health in

Rexall Orderlies

TRADE NAME

A18

The gentle but sure laxative

Pleasant to take, and therefore very desirable for children. Mild and easy on the system—effective—just what is wanted.

Rexall Orderlies are Made in Canada and sold in convenient metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c on a straight money-back guarantee by Rexall Stores, everywhere. Get a Box Today from

D. C. JONES, Druggist, Vulcan.

CANADIAN : PACIFIC : RAILWAY

General Change of Train Service, Effective May 31st, 1915

Full Particulars From All Local Agents

SPECIAL NOTE

Trains one and two, "Imperial Limited" will not carry day coaches between Winnipeg and Revelstoke, and only passengers holding sleeping car accomodation can travel between these and intervening points on these trains.

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, CALGARY.

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

Place your orders early. We have just purchased 2 Carloads of **Plymouth Binder Twine** for delivery on or about July 15th.

We have just secured the Agency for

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" FLOUR

The Best Flour in the World

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran, Grass Seeds of all Kinds

Remember the Usual Stock

Vulcan Co-operative Company.

Insurance

Lowest Rates

NOTE OR CASH SETTLEMENT

WE RECOMMEND

The Canada Security Assurance Co.

FOR HAIL

The Farmers Western Mutual

FOR FIRE

CALL AND TALK IT OVER

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

Hearnleigh News

Mr. P. J. Haslam is seriously thinking of going to the front to fight for his King and country.

The second eldest son of Mr. D. McWinnie has enlisted for active service.

To all whom it may concern: A number of pigs are running at large in this district, and the owners are requested to keep the animals on their own places as when they stray on to the places of other people they do much damage.

The big rain storm has proved an incalculable boon to this district. Much of the grain that had not previously started to grow is now showing well through the earth, and the Hearnleigh crops are looking fine.

Mrs. W. Bartlett, of Calgary, is a guest at the home of her mother, Mrs. R. Houghton.

The remount buyers, purchasing horses for the army were in Eastway on May 20th, doing the buying on Arthur Bond's ranch. The total of horses displayed was not up to expectations, and only about 12 head were purchased. Good prices were paid for suitable horses.

We are sorry to hear that after a certain amount of treatment Mr. A. S Noble is still having trouble with his injured knee, it going back on him immediately the limb was taken from plaster of paris. The injury has taken such a serious turn that Mr. Noble is to go to Calgary for special treatment.

Mr. Sifton, of Calgary, is visiting at the home of his brother in-law, Mr. George Leahy.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilroe, late of Vulcan and now of Calgary, are visitors in the Hearnleigh district.

It is rumoured that Mr. J. McWinnie is about to purchase a Ford car.

Mrs. A. S. Noble was taken over to High River by Mr. W. Hill, in his car in order that she could accompany her husband to Calgary.

Armada News

The fine rains that have fallen over the Armada district within the last few days have been greatly appreciated by the farmers. Everything looks in splendid condition, and signs for a larger crop than ever were never more promising.

Mr. Dennis Williams and son have been treating their house and farm buildings to a coat or two of paint, which makes the buildings look very nice.

Victoria Day was observed at Sunny Plains School, by a picnic being held. The rain, however, was responsible for the baseball game not being played.

The Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. S. Craine on Wednesday, June 2nd, when visitors will be made heartily welcome.

The quarterly meeting of the United Brethren will be held at the Sunny Plain School, June 6th, when services will be held at 11.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. The Rev. L. Reis, evangelist, will be present to preach, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the services.

Champion News

Clinton Howard, America's greatest orator, at Vulcan, on Sunday, June 6th, at 2 p.m.

Among those who attended the A. F. & A. M. Grand Lodge at Red Deer last week were Messrs. J. Miller, Geo. Edwards and Blachey.

Mr. Dan Ulrich was a business visitor to Calgary on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Messrs. Adams Brothers shipped a double decked car of hogs to Messrs. Pat Burns, of Calgary. Mr. L. J. Adams, Jr., accompanied the shipment.

Miss Maud Paitson, who spent the winter in California with relatives, returned last week. Champion people welcome him back again.

The Champion High School girls gave a dance in the Marks Hall last week, when quite a large crowd were in attendance, and had one of the best of times. The girls cleared over $40 as a result of their enterprise, which will be laid out in costumes, hoops and ball for the new basketball team.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ulrich, of Travers, were visitors in this town last week.

Mrs. and Miss Adams were Calgary visitors last week.

S.C.8392

JUDICIAL SALE of FARM PROPERTY

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company against John N. Olsen, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 19th day of June, A.D. 1915

at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Hotel, in the Village of Vulcan, by John Tompson, Auctioneer, the following property namely: the South West Quarter of Section Four (4) in Township Sixteen (16) Range Twenty-four (24) West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil.

The said premises contain 160 acres more or less all of which are good arable lands, 110 acres thereof has been broken and has been under cultivation. The land is all fenced with a barb wire fence of two strands, and has the following buildings:

House 22 x 22 and leanto 10 x 12 roofed with shingles, worth about $150.00.

Chicken house worth about $10.00

Granary 8 x 12 shingle roof and leanto 14 x 14.5 feet, no roof, worth about $50.00.

The said premises are situate six miles from Vulcan and ten miles from Champion. Post Office at Kircaldy 2½ miles from the said premises, a School at Long Coulee, Auburn Loch, 4 miles distant from the said premises and a Church at Long Coulee, Auburn Loch, 4 miles distant from the said premises. The said premises are easily accessible by good roads from Vulcan and Champion where good markets for sale of produce may be obtained. The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of sale and also subject to the Reserve Bid. 10% of the amount of the purchase price will be paid at the time of the sale and the balance as follows:—

15% without interest into Court within 90 days from the date of the sale and the balance with interest at 8% into Court as follows:—

25% in one year, 25% in two years and the balance in three years from the date of sale.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Tompson, Auctioneer, High River, or to Alec A. Ballachey of High River, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

DATED at High River this 12th day of May A.D. 1915.

ALEC A. BALLACHEY,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Approved L. F. Clarry,
M.C. M1913

S.C. 6289

JUDICIAL SALE of FARM PROPERTY

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company against William F. White et al, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 26th day of June A.D. 1915, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Auditorium Hotel in the Town of Nanton by John Tompson, Auctioneer, the following property namely:—the South East Quarter of Section Thirty-six (36) in Township Fifteen (15) Range Twenty-six (26) West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil.

The said premises contain 160 acres more or less, all of which are good arable lands; 100 acres thereof has been broken and has been under cultivation. The land is all fenced with a barb wire fence of three strands and has the following buildings:—

Dwelling House
Stable
Granary
Corral and Pig Pen
Work Shop and
Drilled Well with pump

The said premises are situate 13 miles distant from Parkland and 15 miles distant from Champion. Post Office at Lawrence 1½ miles from the said premises, a School at Alston two miles distant from the said premises and a Church at Alston two miles distant from the said premises. The said premises are easily accessible by good roads from Vulcan and Champion where good markets for sale of produce may be obtained. The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of sale and also subject to the Reserve Bid. 10% of the amount of the purchase price will be paid at the time of the sale and the balance as follows:—

15% without interest into Court within ninety days from the date of the sale and the balance with Interest at 8% into Court as follows:—

25% in one year, 25% in two years and the balance in three years from the date of sale.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Tompson, Auctioneer, High River, or to Alec A. Ballachey, of High River, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Dated at Calgary, this 26th day of May A.D. 1915.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk Supreme Court.

Approved
L. F. CLARRY,
Master in Chambers

The Methodist Ladies Aid, after having disbanded for the winter months, have again organized. All the members are enthusiastic, and are working for a bazaar some time in the fall.

Champion district never looked better than it does at present. The growing grain looks splendid and gives great promise for an abundant harvest.

CP

TRADE MARK

One dollar's worth of **Sun Varnish Stain**

Made by The Canada Paint Co. Limited

will make $10 worth of improvements in your home.

You can replace the worn carpet with the more sanitary rug, and finish your floors with C.P. Sun Varnish Stain, Oak or Mahogany.

It will make the shabby wood-work, shelving, and doors, bright and fresh.

You can do it yourself, in odd moments.

C.P. Sun Varnish Stain is made in all the popular hardwood effects, Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, etc. A brush, a can of C.P. Sun Varnish Stain and a little time will work wonders in your home. Get a color card and full information from us.

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O-Cedar Mops

Triangular, each	75c. and $1.00
Round, each	$1.50
O-Cedar Polish, in bottles, each	.25
Self Wringing Mops, each	.50
Common Mop Sticks, each	.25
Nail Brushes, each	.10
Scrub Brushes, each	.15 and .25
Wash Boards, each	.35 to .60
Wash Boilers, copper bottoms,	2.25, 3.75
Boiler, patent metallic bottom, each	3.25
Boiler, all copper, each	5.00

Wolfe & Pettman

VULCAN - - - - - - - ALBERTA

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John Dewie, :: :: Representative

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